

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Naruby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 137—

BOMBAY FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1926.

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months ..	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months ..	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month ..	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local. Mofussil. Foreign.

Yearly Rs. 3/8. Rs. 4. Rs. 7
PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

When You Spend so much for

Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

32 Pillars of Strength

to prop up your
decaying body

for RUPEE ONE only.

They are the world-renowned

Atank Nigrah Pills.

Particulars from

ATANK NIGRAH

PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
12 June	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
26 "	RAZMAK	HALDERA	10,941
3 July	MOREA	MANTUA	10,918
10 "	RAZMAK		10,918
17 "	RAJPUTANA		15,508
24 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,993
31 "	RAJPUTANA		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA	15,985
14 "	CHINA		7,952
21 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	15,227
28 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
4 Sep.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
11 "	KASHMIR		8,985
18 "	DEVANHA	MOOLTAN	20,847
25 "	RAJPUTANA		15,508
2 Oct.	RAZMAK		10,902
9 "	RAJPUTANA		15,508
16 "	RAJPUTANA		15,508
23 "	RAJPUTANA		15,508
30 "	RAJPUTANA		15,508
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 "	RAZMAK	HALDERA	15,993
20 "	RAZMAK	HALDERA	15,993
27 "	RAZMAK	HALDERA	15,993
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		15,508
11 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	15,227
18 "	RAJPUTANA		15,508
25 "	RAJPUTANA		15,508

*Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 14th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £106
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £110
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
15th July	MANORA	7,888
29th July	MADURA	8,975
12th Aug.	MATIANA	8,965
2nd Sept.	A STEAMER	

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamer	Strait, China & Japan.	For Australia.
22nd June	DELTA	Connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	
10th July	NAGPURA		
11th Oct.	DEVANHA		
14th "	NARKUNDA		

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTUORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND BANGALORE.

Date	Steamer	Branch via Karachi	Branch via Karachi & Persian Gulf
11th June	VASNA		
16th "	BARPETA		
23rd "	KAROA		

Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers or the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Burech.
Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*AWA MARU	6028	1 June	12 June
GENOA MARU	8785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	17 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Naruby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20579. Telegrams: "Yusen."

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established by Royal Charter 1821.

Fully paid up Capital F 80,000,000

Reserve Funds F 43,196,867

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Samarang

Bandong, Medan, Sourabaya

Cheribon, Padang, Solo

Djember, Palembang, Tegal

Djocjardja, Pekalongan, Tjilatjap

Kota Radja, Pontianak, Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang

British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

Japan:—Kobe.

China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Bankings, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,

Actg. Agent.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. O.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1925 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERPENNY (a kind of bread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viri), (b) Baffrom Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoonut Brand Lotus Honey—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4.

Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Komedi Bengal.

Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT manufactured at the **LARGEST** and **MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY** in India and **GUARANTEED** to be well above the British Standard Specification of 1925.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have just placed a Contract for 15,750 Tons of this Cement to be delivered during this year for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

PURBLY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

BEST POLICIES ON EASY TERMS.

Lowest rates, and liberal conditions.

MARRIAGE AND DOWRIES SCHEMES.

Triple protection policies with 4 options.

Guaranteed yearly bonuses of Rs. 12 per Rs. 1,000.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

Apply to:—

DALAL AND CO.,

Secretaries.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	1917	Surplus
First	1917	Rs. 11,633
Second	1920	Rs. 37,737
Third	1925	Rs. 1,16,644

No other Company started within 26 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

Satara City.

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The India Provident Co. for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Rs. 1 or 5 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 25, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. H. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Road Building, D. V. Road, Mangalore—Bombay.

PROFESSOR

GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS

(80 P. C. CURE)

PLAGUE SOLUTION:—for internal administration

BUBO OINTMENT:—for external application

GERMICIDE:—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.

LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative and purgative

AGUE MIXTURE:—for Malaria and Dengue, etc.

Best Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.

For Particulars write To:— M. J. GAJJAR,

IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

WHO KNOWS

What is going to happen?

But

1. Muntaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Obstacles driven to misfortune, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay MacDonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Ottom from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!

By

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.

2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct! consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!
3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!

CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES!

Our representative:—

Short stay:—

WATSON HOTEL Room No. 111,
NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A B.Com. immediately. Apply to SHETH MATHURADAS C. MATANI, 53, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

A R3312

WANTED—Two AGRICULTURIST EX. PERKS, & CLERKS for States. Apply with two annas stamp ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, DELHI.

A R3287

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.

A R3313

WANTED—Man everywhere desiring earning Rs. 50 weekly. Complete working instructions for 8 annas stamp. Apply BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 16, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.

A R3288

WANTED—A MATHEMATICS GRADUATE for the Assistant's post in the Pata High School, Sandur, L.T.'s and Honours men preferred. Apply to DEWAN of Sandur State, Sandur. Salary according to qualifications. (Sd.) T. RAMACHENDRA IYER, Dewan of Sandur.

A R3762

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn SOAP MAKING in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0/1/8 per lb. Securely guarded for years the closely guarded trade secret of the soap business. No experience or capital needed. HAWARD COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.

A MF

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Rail, Way and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmaster General. Terms moderate. Results Guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.

A R3169

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SENIOR PROFESSOR of AYURVEDA, highly qualified and experienced hand, who besides teaching work is well up in the preparation of medicines and chikitsa. Good prospects for a really competent man. Apply before the 30th June with copies of testimonials to the HONY. SECRETARY, Rishikul Ayurveda College, Haridwar, U. P.

A36770

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, and CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank, Limited, to be opened very shortly in U. P. and C. P. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or in Government Papers essential. Please apply to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra.

A36774

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Nice FLATS in Dwarakadas Building, Lamington Road, and Garages at Tardeo. Rents moderate. Apply personally to the Receiver, High Court, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

C R3309

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegrams: "CALHOTEL."

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Contains numerous addresses useful to traders. RUPEE ONE. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Poll, NADIAD.

L R3283

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to: A. H. LEE, Paudole Orchard, Kulu, Punjab.

R3162

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING—Rupees five monthly. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.

M R3299

G. D. A. Enrolments have begun at B.A.T. LIBO'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE. The latest results achieved by this Institute last year at this Examination positively prove its superior training. The session starts from the 21st June. We invite thorough inquiries before joining. YUSUF BUILDING, Fort, Bombay.

M26773

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21204.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle"
"Advers Sa" Fort Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public. Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column
Inch per insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent
Insertions Rs. 3-4-0

Advertisements are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the closest. See short advertisements columns.

A PRIZE COMPETITION.

A PRIZE OF RS. 20 will be awarded for the best design for the coat-of-arms of The Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League embodying in it all or some of the ideas of Strength, Health and Zoroastrian Religion. The designs to reach before 1st July, 1926. All designs will be the property of the undersigned and will not be returned under any circumstances. For further particulars apply to Mr. D. F. CAMA, Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

26772

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Tata Construction Co., Ltd., will be held at the Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 17th June, 1926, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the Resolution relating to the modification of rights of holders of Promoters' Shares, already posted to Shareholders, as an Extraordinary Resolution. Should the said Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, 7th July, 1926, at the same place and at the same time for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming the said Resolution as a Special Resolution.

By Order of the Board,

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 9th June, 1926.

C26771

NOTICE.

B. J. MEDICAL SCHOOL, POONA.

THE selection of candidates—men and women—for admission to the B. J. Medical School, Poona, will be made on MONDAY, the 14th June, 1926, at 10 a.m. Candidates should be present at the Examination Hall of the School punctually.

(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,
M.B., F.R.C.S., (Edin.),
Lieut-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
B. J. Medical School, Poona.

C26761

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC LICENSE, 1926.

THE undersigned hereby notify the public that they have, jointly, accepted from the Government of Bombay a License empowering them to distribute Electrical Energy in Southern Salsette. Energy will only be available in Bandra, Khar, and Santa Cruz areas at the commencement and the Licensees anticipate that they will be in a position to commence supply to those areas in March or April of next year.

Notice will be given by advertisement when the Licensees are prepared to accept Applications for Supply.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd.
Killick Building,
Home Street, Bombay.

Bombay, June 8th, 1926.

C26763

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3778 of 1924.

WASANTRAO VINAYAK KATVI

Vs.

ESUFALLI MAHOMEDALLY and others

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing the 11th day of December, 1925, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground described in the last Conveyance as Khoti land with the message tenement and building standing thereon, formerly admeasuring 4,420 square yards or thereabouts but now after a portion acquired for the road purposes believed to admeasure 3430 square yards or thereabouts little more or less situate, lying and being at Ville Parle, formerly Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, now in Bombay Suburban District, registered under Serial No. 15, Pot No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 1890 and Survey No. 16, Pot No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 1900, formerly in the registration District of Thana and Sub-District of Bandra, now in Bombay Suburban District and bounded formerly as follows:—On the North by the property of Rajaram Tookaram, on the South by a Gowan or public passage, on the East partly a Gowan or public passage and partly by the property of Rajaram Tukaram and on the West by a public passage and beyond it by the B.E. and C.I. Railway line and now as follows on the East by the land of being Plot No. 241 in the New Scheme and on the North, South and West by the public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovementioned at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

C26604

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO. AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A "BUICK" MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motwani Kola and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mangalji Raghunathdas, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3945 of 1925 (Mangalji Raghunathdas vs. Bhagirathdas Manalal), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th day of June 1926 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 123, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One "Buick" Motor Car No. 8514.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY

Rupees 90

Will bring you securely packed and freight paid to your Station

WELLINGTON All British

Gent's Roadster cycle with Dunlop Cord Tyres, B.S.A. free wheel, 2 rim brakes, mudguards, 3 coil comfortable spring saddle rubber pedals, Lucas pathfinder oil lamp, King of bells, Dunlop plated pump, toolbag, complete set of tools, oiler. Rs. 25 must be sent as advance by M.O. the balance by V. P. P.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
Hornby, Road, Bombay,
and East Street, Poona.

AMUSEMENTS.



Starring VILMA BANKY and RONALD COLMAN.
A Powerful super drama of Life and Love amid shot and shell.

Like All Really Good Films, It Defies the Telling. You've Got to See it to Enjoy it.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

READ

BOMBAY CHRONICLE DAILY & SUNDAY

RETAIL PRICE

ONE ANNA only

The "Daily" and "Sunday" Editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following Agents:—

AGRA.—Mr. A. N. Tekra
AHMEDABAD.—Shah Suraimal Chunilal.
AHMEDNAGAR CAMP.—Messrs. A. J. D'Souza & Co.

AJMER.—Messrs. B. R. & Sons.

AKOLA.—Mr. P. K. Vaidya.

AMRAOTI.—Mr. M. S. Perkar.

BARODA.—Mr. M. C. Kothari.

BAGALKOT.—V. J. Parvatikar.

BELGAUM.—Messrs. V. V. Brothers.

BEHAVNAGAR.—Mr. Jethalal Kallanji Trivedi.

BEHUSAWAL.—Mr. Govind Gajanan.

BEHUSAWAL.—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons.

BIJAPUR.—Mr. P. S. Apte.

BIKANER.—Chhagniram Kunjilal Gahlot.

BROACH.—Mr. H. D. Gulamhussein.

CAWNPORE.—Mr. Dindyal Sharma.

DELHI.—Messrs. R. K. Bros.

DEHRAWAR.—Students' Own Book Depot.

DHOLA JIN.—Mr. Dayaram Jivanram Bhatt.

DHULIA.—Mr. V. A. Killeder.

GADAG.—Mr. R. K. Asundi.

GHATKOPER.—Mr. M. H. Varma.

GODHRA.—Mr. Jaswantilal J. Pandya.

HUBLI.—Mr. A. M. Dalvi.

HYDERABAD DN.—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.

HYDERABAD SIND.—S. J. Co-operative Society.

INDORE CITY.—Messrs. B. Warune and Co.

JALGAON.—Mr. Vishnu Ganesh Bhaye.

JAMNAGAR.—Mr. Jethalal P. Bhagat.

JEANSI.—Ganesh Prasad.

JODHPUR.—Mr. Kishora Lal.

JUBBULPUR.—Messrs. R. D. Mehta & Co.

JUNAGADH.—Mr. Mananlal K. Parekh.

KALYAN.—Mr. M. H. Varma.

KARACHI CITY.—Mr. Hariram P. Chauda.

KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall.

KOLHAPUR.—Mr. B. T. Luktuke.

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THE WEATHER.

APPROACH OF THE MONSOON MOVING TOWARDS ARABIAN SEA.

SIMLA, June 10.

The shallow depression which is now off Marmagao is apparently moving in a northerly direction and the Arabian Sea. The monsoon is fairly vigorous in Malabar. The Bay monsoon is active in Burma and Assam.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Konkan, and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur. A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Orissa, the Bombay Deccan, and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Bassein two; Kayahpyu three; Akyab one and a half; Minbu, and Sibagar one; Dhubri three; Mymensingh three-quarters; Ahmednagar a half; Mangalore three; Calicut and Cochin two and Trivandrum one.

A western disturbance is approaching the Frontiers. Temperature is above normal in the Central parts of the country, Deccan, Bihar and Orissa.

Forecast:—Extension into South Bengal and increase in the Konkan.

MONSOON BREAKS AT COLOMBO.

The following telegram dated the 9th inst. has been received from Messrs. MacKinnon Mackenzie and Co., Colombo:—
"Monsoon broke on Tuesday."

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, June 10.

Stations.	24 hour to 8 a.m. of 10th June 1926		Total since 1st June, 1926		June 1st to 10th	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	0 00	0 00	17 10		
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital)	0 00	0 00	0 00	16 33		
Byoulla (J. J. Hospital)	0 00	0 00				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10th June 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.603 inches (0.25 above normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.613 inches (0.08 above normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. -0.025 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.3 degrees (wet bulb) " 79.8 " Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.2 degrees (1.8 above normal). Minimum " during 24 hours 83.5 degrees (3.0 above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent. " " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 77 %
Direction of wind " at 8 a.m. NW
Velocity " " 6 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 153 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy) 10/10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inch.
Total rainfall during the month 0.09 " " " year 3.09 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th June 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was slightly above normal in most parts; the minimum was higher than usual in the extreme southeast and lower in the northwest. A maximum temperature of 113 degrees was recorded at both Multan and Hissar.

The United Provinces—Skies are free from cloud and humidity is in defect. The maximum temperature was higher than normal nearly generally and the minimum also at Cawnpore. The highest temperature recorded in the province was 113 degrees at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies are moderate. ly clouded over the Sind Coast and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual.

The minimum temperature was slightly in excess in central Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 117 degrees.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Kathiawar and parts of Gujarat and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India. Temperature was appreciably in excess in the aforesaid area and moderately so in central Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south and clear over the north. The air is considerably drier than usual. Temperature was markedly in excess except in the extreme north, where the maximum alone was higher than usual. The thermometer rose, to 117 degrees at Chanda.

The Konkan—Ratnagiri has had 0.26 in. of rain, Mormugao 0.17 inches and Karwar 0.21 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. But humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 91.2 degrees (2 degrees above normal) and a minimum temperature of 83.5 degrees (3 degrees above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Ahmednagar reports 0.63 inches of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Hyderabad and the adjoining districts of the Bombay Deccan, and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal everywhere except in the central parts of the Bombay Deccan, where the maximum alone was higher than normal.

General Remarks—The monsoon has been active on the west coast and some moderately heavy falls of rain have occurred in Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local thundershowers have occurred in the north Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 2.68 inches, Calicut 2.20 inches, Cochin 2.21 inches and Trivandrum 1.18 inches. High temperatures continue to prevail in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces.

Forecast—Increase in the Konkan. Daily Weather (Telegram for the 9th June 1926 issued from Simla:

A shallow depression has probably formed off Malabar and the Arabian Sea monsoon has been fairly active on the west coast from Trivandrum to Ratnagiri. The Bay monsoon is normally active in Burma but is weak in northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore; while a few falls have occurred in Assam and Bengal.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Rangoon, Diamond Island one; Bassein, Tونغoo three-quarters; Akyab three; Monywa, Lashio, Darjeeling, Sogur Island one; Ratnagiri three; Karwar one; Calicut, Cochin, Sholapur one and a half; Belgaum one; Chitaldrug, Moreana three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH OF JUNE 1926.

STATIONS.	Past 24 hours.		Normal		Departure		Annual
	24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	1st June to date.	1st June to date.	1st June to date.	1st June to date.	
Baluchistan	0	0.30	-0.30	0.75			
Punjab							
Multan	0	0.06	-0.06	7.20			
Rawalpindi	0.12	0.34	-0.22	34.77			
Lahore	0	0.10	-0.10	19.08			
Amritsar	0	0.23	-0.23	14.47			
Amritsar	0	0.03	-0.03	30.49			
Delhi	0	0.25	-0.25	26.84			
United Provinces							
Agra	0.10	0.13	-0.03	20.00			
Mainpuri	0	0.01	-0.01	27.17			
Jaunpur	0	0.08	-0.08	30.17			
Cawnpore	0.22	0.39	-0.17	35.92			
Allahabad	0.10	0.20	-0.10	39.06			
Sind							
Jacobabad	0	0.03	-0.03	5.08			
Karachi	0	0.40	-0.40	7.66			
Rajputana							
Bikaner	0	0.17	-0.17	11.70			
Ajmer	0.30	0.17	-0.13	20.05			
Jaipur	0.24	0.17	-0.07	21.21			
Kotah	0	0.25		28.23			
Mount Abu	0			60.78			
Kathiawar							
Bhuj	0	0.18	-0.18	14.39			
Dwaraka	0	0.25	-0.25	13.52			
Veraval	0	0.36	-0.36	18.80			
Rajkot	0	0.20	-0.20	20.29			
Bhavnagar	0	0.01	-0.01	21.30			
Gujarat							
Surat	0	0.00	-0.00	40.97			
Ahmedabad	0	0.10	-0.10	28.83			
Deesa	0	0.12	-0.12	24.70			
Central India W.							
Noemuch	0.01	0.38	-0.37	29.19			
Indore	0	1.04	-1.04	33.12			
Central Provinces							
Jubbulpore	0	0.18	-0.18	55.11			
Saugor	0.30	0.05	+0.25	44.91			
Hoshangabad	0.85	0.95	+3.04	48.43			
Khandwa	0.12	0.12	-0.01	29.63			
Akola	0.20	1.18	-0.98	31.35			
Amrat	0.11	1.47	-1.36	33.05			
Nagpur	0.06	1.87	-1.81	48.97			
Chanda	0.03	1.44	-1.41	51.90			
Raipur	0.05	1.22	-1.17	50.83			
Konkan							
Bombay	0	3.42	-3.42	70.63			
Ratnagiri	0.26	7.92	-4.48	90.91			
Mormugao	0.17	7.58	-6.90	94.95			
Karwar	0.45	6.34	-5.89	94.95			
Bombay Deccan							
Malegaon	0.18	1.39	-1.21	22.23			
Ahmednagar	0.62	2.12	-1.33	22.33			
Poon	0.08	1.53	-1.05	27.11			
Sholapur	2.31	1.92	+0.39	28.45			
Belgaum	0.32	1.47	-1.08	20.90			
Hyderabad	1.20	2.82	-1.32	50.13			
Nizamabad	0.06	1.44	-0.78	27.53			
Hyderabad	0	0.75	-0.71	40.08			
Malabar	0.02	1.40	-1.40	32.37			
Mangalore	2.86	6.51	-1.56	125.08			
Calicut	2.30	3.83	-0.92	117.16			
Cochin	2.31	10.49	-9.19	114.51			
Trivandrum	1.18	3.74	-5.28	54.51			
Ceylon	2.44	4.16	-5.68	54.16			
Madras							
Madras	0.03	1.42	-1.39	41.59			
Madras	0.67	0.90	-0.23	20.51			
Madras	0			31.22			
Madras	0	0.06	-0.06	50.74			
Madras	0.02	1.51	-1.49	50.37			
Madras	0	0.50	-0.50	22.29			
Madras	0.55	0.90	-0.05	33.18			
Madras	0.02	0.25	-0.23	54.98			



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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, June 10.

A drop of 6 points in old crop and 9 to 11 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on shorts selling on weekly weather report more favourable. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 4 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:

"The weekly weather report of the United States Agricultural Bureau says:—
"The weekly weather report is favourable and states that satisfactory progress has been made both in growth and cultivation. Further rain is needed in Arkansas and Eastern Belt."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesgar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 9th Inst. as under:—
"More favourable weekly weather report encouraging short selling"

A moderate decline being reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning about a rupee lower with Broach July/August at Rs. 346 1/2. At the opening Exporters and Japanese Houses were free buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 350. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 347 1/2 on Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 348 1/2. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 348 and declined to Rs. 347 on selling by Commission Houses and jobbers closed steady at Rs. 347 1/4.

Broach April/May opened at Rs. 325 and advanced to Rs. 327 on Bazar operators buying. On selling by Commission Houses the market closed to Rs. 324 1/2 and closed at Rs. 325 1/2. Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 331 1/2 and improved to Rs. 333 on short and general buying and closed at the opening rate. Commission Houses were moderate sellers, whilst Dec./January opened at Rs. 303 1/2 and went up to Rs. 311 on Commission Houses and jobbers buying. Around this level some Offices were sellers and the market eased to Rs. 307 and closed at Rs. 308. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 263 1/2 and Rs. 255 1/2 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the demand from Exporters was fairly good.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, June 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May	323 1/2
Fully Good Broach July/August	347 1/2
Fully Good Bengal July	264
Fully Good Bengal Dec/January	255 1/2
Fine Oomra July	331
Fine Oomra Dec/January	303

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May	326
Fully Good Broach July/August	347
Fully Good Bengal July	263
Fully Good Bengal Dec/January	255
Fine Oomra July	329
Fine Oomra Dec/January	303
Good Southern June	320

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 10.

M. G. Bengal—Superfine 287, Fine 272, F. Good 262, Good 254.	
M. G. Surat—Superfine 419, Fine 414, F. Good 404, Good 394.	
M. G. Oomra No. 3—Superfine 339, Fine 329, F. Good 314.	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 374, Fine 364, F. Good 349.	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 362, Fine 352, F. Good 337.	
M. G. Broach No. 2—Superfine 362, Fine 354, F. Good 316, Good 335.	
M. G. Southern—F. Good 333, Good 323, F. G. Fair 313.	
M. G. Punjab/American—Superfine 370, Fine 362, F. Good 354, Good 346.	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th June 1926.

Cotton	14,463
Wheat	10,367
Linseed	8,731
Rape, etc.	2,599
Gingellyseed	310
Poppoeda	1,732
Groundnuts	5,900
Custorced	801
Rice	6,688
Myralotams	1,229
Cottosced	3,740
Motarsced	Nil
Gram	Nil
Juar	Nil
Manur	Nil
Barley	63
Bajri	1,563
Coal	853
Tons.	

BREUD & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay June 10

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept.	2nd Sept.	3rd Sept.
Khandesh ..	2,88,882	2,91,315		
Central India ..	944	3,64,689	3,26,887	
Bani and Nagar ..	1,025	2,14,044	1,98,489	
Hyderabad-Gorani ..	50	73,512	95,761	
Beras ..	602	4,70,604	5,03,684	
Central Provinces ..	449	2,43,149	2,65,889	

Total Oomras .. 3907 16,54,890 17,80,498

Dholera ..	2,994	2,60,483	2,63,729
N.W. Provinces ..	593	1,29,207	1,31,513
Rajputana ..	868	1,01,892	71,238
Sind-Punjab ..	1,164	2,87,050	3,56,326
Bronch ..	633	3,11,672	4,79,394
Oomra & Dharwar ..	2,405	1,11,547	1,39,607
Western-Northern ..	2,709	71,169	70,268
Oomra ..	44	2,203	1,203
Tinnevely and ..	58	37,642	23,106
Cambodia ..		3,851	4,405
Perisau ..		17,257	9,649
American ..			
Egyptian and ..	58	62,646	48,486
African ..			
Oomra, Burma & ..			
other sorts ..		3,147	3,487

Total .. 14,463 30,55,601 33,28,053

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay June 10

In full-pressed Bales		Yesterday	1st Sept.	2nd Sept.
			1944	1945
Europe	..	1,425	4,84,276	8,77,077
Japan & China ..	..	530	15,67,021	15,94,779
Coast Ports ..	..		21,761	20,047
Up country by Rail ..	..		80,883	13,423
Afloat in harbours ..	..			
for Europe, China ..	..		30,135	61,898
and Japan	..			

Total .. 1,955 21,74,077 22,67,222

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 9.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 1,200 bales

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales
Mid. Americans Spot 10,13d.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellariadis 17.35d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	18.37
October	17.39
January	17.23
New York Noon Call:—	
July	18.39
October	17.33
January	17.17
New Orleans 9 a.m.—	
July	17.63
October	17.03

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 9.

July	9.61—03
October	9.22—03
January	9.22—03
EGYPTIAN:—	
July	15.95—15
January	15.58—15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 9.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. O	
June	9.64—06
July	9.58—06
August	9.41—04
September	9.38—05
October	9.20—05
November	9.13—05
December	9.11—04
January	9.11—04
February	9.12—04
March	9.12—04
April	9.11—04
May	9.12—04
June	9.12—04

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 9.

Scinde Good	6.55
Scinde Fully Good	6.83
Scinde Fine	7.15
Bengal "Good"	6.65
Bengal Fully Good	6.95
Bengal Fine	7.25
Oomra Good	7.35
Oomra Fully Good	7.65
Oomra Fine	7.95
Bronch Good	7.95
Bronch Fully Good	8.25
Bronch Fine	8.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

June	16.28—32
July	16.03—32
August	16.03—32
September	16.00—35
October	15.80—38
November	15.17—35

December	15.17—35
January	15.65—35
February	15.60—35
March	15.55—35
April	15.55—35
May	15.50—35
June	15.50—35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 9.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 9,000 bales
Export to Great Britain 2,000 bales
Day's Exports to Continent Nil.
Futures at New York:—

July	18.30—06
October	17.31—09
December	17.23—09
January	17.15—09
Spot Cotton at New York	18.80—05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.95 unchanged
Futures at New Orleans:—	
July	17.69—02
October	16.97—07
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 20.	
Demand Bills 4.86.06.	

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 9.

Futures at New York:—	
July	18.30—06
October	17.31—09
December	17.23—09
January	17.15—09

Liverpool, June 9.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C	
July	2.52—06
October	9.20—05
December	9.13—05
January	9.11—04

WHEAT.

London, June 9.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs. 55/8 June/July.	
Sellers.	
Rosario Santa Fe 58 1/2 lbs. 54/3 June	
July. Sellers.	
Tone:—Steady.	
Choice White Karachi:—56/6 June/July	
Sellers.	
Soft Red Karachi:—56/3 May/June.	
Value.	
Tone:—Firm. Fair enquiry.	
Choice White, Karachi 56/6 June Buyers.	
Choice White Karachi 56/9 July. 15th.	
Sellers.	
Choice White, Bombay 58/3 June 19th.	
Paid.	

SEEDS.

London, June 9.

Linseed "Argentine" (12 1/2 lbs.)	
415 3/8 June/July. Offered.	
£15/10/0 July/Aug. Half Paid.	
Cottosced Bombay 48 1/8 June/July.	
Sellers.	
Custorced Bombay 216 7/8 June/July.	
Sellers.	
Linseed, Bombay 218 June/July. Nominal.	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton	
221 June/July. Nominal.	
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton 221 5/8 June/	
July. Paid.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton 222	
3/8 June/July. Paid.	
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 10.

Ready Sugar Prices have ruled steady to-day evidencing a rise of about 2 to 4 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing Price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady recording a rise of about a Pence in June Shipment Prices for Java Sugar and of about 2d. per cwt. in Beet Sugar Forward Prices. Prices for British Granulated Sugar per S.S. Moriya also register a rise of about 16d. per cwt. In yesterday's closing price-levels.

Kanta in the local market remains closed as usual to-day being Amavasya of Hindu.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—	
Ready, Rs. 17/4 Per Cwt.	
Shipment, June Sh. 16 Per Cwt. F.B.H.	
Shipment, July/Sept. Sh. 15 Per Cwt. F. B. H.	
Shipment, Oct/Dec. Sh. 15/8 Per Cwt. F. B. H.	
B. K. B. Beet Sugar:—	
Ready, Rs. 17 Per Cwt.	
Shipment, May Sh. 18/3 Per Cwt. F. B. H.	
Shipment, May Sh. 16/2 Per Cwt. F. B. H.	
German Sugar:—	
Shipment, May Sh. 16/4 Per Cwt. F. B. H.	
British Granulated Sugar:—	
S. S. Moriya, Sh. 18 Per cwt F. B. H.	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—	
15/4 1/2 July/Sept. Sellers.	
15/6 Oct/Sellers.	
15/7 1/2 Jan/Mar. Sellers.	
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/7	
July/Sept. Sellers.	
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 15/7	
3/4 July/Sept. Sellers.	

RUBBER.

London, June 9.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 19 July/Aug.	
Value.	
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 20/	
Buyers. 21 Sellers.	
Tone:—Opened firmer in sympathy with	
New York. Later became quieter and	
closed dull.	

MONEY MARKET:

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 10.

B O RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/8 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs 1180.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1250.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1235.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 1294.
Bank's selling 60 D/st D P Rs. 1254.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 1534.
Bank's selling D D Rs. 2014.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols 4.86 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs 162.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.12.
London—Brussels Frcs 159.00.
London—Rome Liras 131.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Steady but dull market.
London, June 9.

Tele. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30 3/16. Quiet.

London, June 9.

Rentes 3 per cent. 48 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 3/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 3/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China bought.

Business small. Market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per

cent. since 3/12/25.
BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 10.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Fcs. Demand	1100
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	1534
Shanghai	2014
Japan	1294
Singapore	1564

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

London, June 9.

Stockholm	18.17
Oslo	21.87
Amsterdam	12.11
Switzerland	25.13

Exchange Belium 188.75.

Exchange Athens 300.00.

Cuban Sugar June sellers 11/6.

Exchange on London in Paris 168.00.

Exchange on London in Germany 20.48

7/8.

Exchange on London in Italy 132.00.

New York, June 9.

Demand Bills 4.86.06.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 10.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
6 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent

Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Delta" with English Mails of May 27, due at 8 a.m.
B.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 3 p.m.

Harwood League Football—G. I. P. (Mat.) vs. Swiss—Cooperage, 5.45 p.m.
Harwood League Football—Police vs. "Times of India"—Oval.

SATURDAY, June 12.

S.S. Ragnak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m., connecting s.s. Malwa at Aden.
Harwood League Football—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Stafford—Cooperage, 5.45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Davar:—Aimal (Awabi) widow of the late Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Davar and daughter of the late Mr. Manekji Nana-bhai Davar and mother of Piroshaw Manekji and the late Eduljee Hormusjee Davar, ditto 2 p.m. Thursday of pneumonia, aged 81, deeply regretted. Funeral: Friday morning 8.30 a.m. at Seth Kaikobad Adenwalla's Bungalow, "Villa Ghitta," Poddar Road, Cumballa Hill.

BENGAL CLUB.

Members of Bengal Club, Parel, will be "at home" to Mr. S. N. Mullick, C. I. E., at 7.30 p.m. to-day in the Club premises. Members are requested to attend.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 9th June 1926 to 6 a.m. of the 10th June 1926. Small-pox attacks two, deaths two, Cholera nil, Plague nil, Influenza nil. Total mortality exclusive of stillborn 97. Total mortality this day last year was 76.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Laurence Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Umbumbi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. Sunday the 13th instant.
Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Ava Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 12th instant.

TWO-ROUTE SEASON TICKETS.

The G. I. P. Railway authorities write to the Residents' Association, Matunga that on and from 1st June 1926 two-route season tickets are issued between Matunga and Gowari on the one hand and Victoria Terminus, Masjid and Sandhurst Road on the other hand available by either the main line or the Harbour Branch.

Parsi Writers' Association.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal Mr. Jehangir Barjorji Sanjana (a retired Superintendent of the Secretariat) will deliver a public lecture to-day (Friday) at 6.15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Fort on "Our Children's Education according to Avesta" when Shams-ul-uma Dr. Jivanji Jamseji Mody will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 7.30 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 12.30 p.m. the same day.
The P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 10.30 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 1.30 a.m. the following day.

STUDENTS' HOME AT KHAR.

Swami Vishwananda, President of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar, (Santa Cruz P. O.) writes as follows:—"The proposed Students' Home at Khar cannot be started unless there are at least a dozen boys coming forward to reside in the Home. Only two applications have as yet been received. Parents and guardians are requested to send applications for

children and wards as early as possible so that the Home may be started before the session commences."

OCTOBER VACATION IN HIGH COURT.

The Bombay High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Annual October Vacation from Thursday the 21st October to Wednesday the 3rd November 1926, both days inclusive.

The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) during the Vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.
Applications in Criminal Cases and application of an urgent character in Civil Cases will be received during the vacation.

FIRST AID CLASS FOR WOMEN.

The first aid class for women, at the Damodar Thackersey Muli Hall, Poibawdi, Parel conducted by the Mahila Mandal (The Women's Branch of the Social Service League), will begin on Saturday, the 12th instant at 1.30 p.m. (S. T.) Dr. S. W. Patil, L. M. & S., J. P., will conduct the class in Marathi. No fee will be charged. At the same place and on the same day after the said class is over a Mothers' Class will be held under the auspices of the National Baby Week Committee and this class also will be conducted by Dr. Patil in Marathi.

LATE MR. A. G. GUPTA.

The death occurred of Mr. Atmaram Ganpatrao Gupta at Alibag on the 27th ultimo. He was a well known member of the C. K. P. Community and was born in the year 1862.

He served the Government for over 35 years in various capacities holding several important and responsible posts such as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Excise and Chief Accounts Officer of Customs etc. After retirement he was under the orders of Sir John Jenkins recalled to compile the "Thirty years' History of the Akbari Administration of the Bombay Presidency." He also drafted a comprehensive note on the Excise Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the Imperial Gazetteer. He had also taken heavy pains in compiling the 1st edition of the Bombay Excise Manual. This work, which consisted of two volumes, entailed on him an immense amount of thought, attention and labour.
After retiring from Government Service in the year 1917 he championed the public cause by establishing a Social Club and Pensioners' Association at Alibag.

MUNICIPAL NATIONALIST PARTY.

MEETING ON SUNDAY.

A meeting of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Party will be held at the residence of Mr. K. P. Nariman, Wadia House, Hughes Road, at 4 p.m. on 13th instant (Sunday), to consider the formation and constitution of the party and elect office bearers.

THE NEW LOAN.

In a Press Communique, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, states:—"The following are the approximate figures of subscriptions to the Government of India's 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan in cash and in the form of 1926 Bonds:

Cash	1654 lakhs.
1926 Bonds	881 lakhs.
Total	2535 lakhs.

SETH ABDULLA HAROON'S BEREAVEMENT.

The Hon. Secretary, on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, has sent the following message to the Press:—"On receipt of the sad news of the death of the revered mother of Haji Seth Abdullah Haroon of Karachi the workers of the Central Khilafat Committee and Khilafat Press offered prayers for the soul of the deceased and wired message of condolence to Haji Seth Abdullah Haroon."

BOMBAY JUDGE ON LEAVE.

The Government Gazette of Thursday's date states:—"Mr. H. B. Tyabji, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for three months and 29 days, with effect from the 17th June 1926, and is permitted to affix to the leave the Dassera Holiday the 16th October, Sunday, the 17th October and the October Vacation of that Court."

JEW WOMAN SENTENCED FOR CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

The hearing of the case in which Fatchali Essabhai charged Bachubai Jeorad, a Jewess, residing at Sankli Street, with criminal breach of trust in respect of furniture valued at Rs. 800, concluded before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Godinho defended the accused. Mr. Shete, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant.

It appeared that in April, 1925, the accused wanted to sell her furniture as she was in straitened circumstances. One Mr. Tata approached Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, on her behalf; and the Auctioneers introduced the complainant who was their client to the accused. The furniture was sold to the complainant for Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 500 were given to the accused by the complainant as earnest money. A motor car valued at Rs. 2,000 was also given to the accused as a part of the payment; and Rs. 2,500 more were given by the complainant on 27th April 1925, on the accused's executing a sale deed of the furniture in presence of Shete and Patharao, pleaders. A receipt for the Rs. 2,500 paid on 27th April 1925, was also passed by the accused.

Later the accused expressed a desire to hire some of the furniture sold by her; and it was kept there accordingly. In August, 1925, the complainant on receipt of certain information inquired about her furniture worth Rs. 800 missing. He enquired of the accused regarding the missing furniture. She said that she had sold it. Thereupon the complainant informed the police; and the proceedings in the Court were instituted.

After prolonged hearings the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or undergo four months' simple imprisonment, in default.

OFFSHOOT OF A GAMBLING CASE.

The case in which Sub-Inspector Chowdhury of the C. I. D. had charged Chhaganlal Jussabhai Gandhi and his mehta Kersauda Saheb for disobeying the orders of a public servant, came up for hearing before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday noon.

Mr. Viciji, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Gadkari, pleader, appeared for the first accused; while the second accused was defended by Mr. Balabhai T. Desai, Mr. Spencer appeared for the prosecution.

The accused were put up first before the same Magistrate as accused on a charge under the Gambling Act. As the police wanted to make further inquiries, a remand was obtained. When summons were served on the accused persons asking them to appear before the C. I. D., both the accused disobeyed the summons on the ground that the police had no right to ask the accused persons to appear before them after they had once been placed before a magistrate.

AN ILLEGAL ORDER.

The pleader of the accused further contended that the order passed by the Magistrate authorizing the police to call for the accused persons, was not legal.

The police, then, requested the Magistrate to issue notices against the accused persons for disobeying the orders of the police. The notices were issued, and at the hearing, after the objections of the defence counsel were heard, the Magistrate discharged the notices and dismissed the complaint against both the accused.

PRINTING & STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

GRANT OF STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

At about the end of August last it was announced that the Government of Bombay had decided on a scheme of Indianisation of the Printing and Stationery Department. In furtherance of this scheme rules have now been issued for the grant of State Scholarships for training Indians in the United Kingdom in the Printing profession. The scholarships will be offered at intervals and their duration will not be less than three or more than five years in each case. They will not be awarded unless thoroughly competent and well qualified candidates present themselves and these will be selected by Government from all classes of British Indian subjects domiciled in the Bombay Presidency.

Candidates must be under 20 years of age and must have passed at least the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science of the Bombay Presidency or an equivalent examination of any other University.

The posts in the Printing Department to which candidates recruited under the scholarship scheme are eligible are shown below:—

- (1) Superintendent Government Printing and Stationery Rs. 1,000—40—1,200 (without free quarters).
- (2) Manager, Government Central Press Rs. 500—25—750 (with free quarters).
- (3) Manager, Yeravda Prison Press Rs. 400—20—600 (with free quarters).
- (4) Manager, Commissioner's Press, Karachi Rs. 300—15—450 (with free quarters).
- (5) First Assistant Manager, Government Central Press Rs. 250—15—400 (plus Rs. 75 house rent allowance).
- (6) First Assistant Manager, Yeravda Prison Press Rs. 250—15—400 (with free quarters).

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYM. "B" AND R. A. M. C. DRAW.

In a second division match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the R.A.M.C. on Thursday, six goals were equally divided, the game ending in a draw. There was nothing much to shout about at the football but what was lacking in the class was amply made up for in incident.

Excitement increased towards the latter part of the game when the civilians were in arrears, and Smith scored a fine goal. Flight, the other winger, was also responsible for a fine goal when he headed the ball into the corner of the net. Cummings in the Gymkhana goal brought off some good saves.

Bombay Gymkhana 3 goals.
R.A.M.C. 3 goals.
Bombay Gymkhana: Cummings, Hudson and Peel; Ross, Irvine and Hoseney; Smith, Seales, Hardesty; Cotterill and Flight.

R.A.M.C.: McAnlay; Harrison and Hardy; Taylor, Golightly and Spark; Scott, Broadbridge, Barnard, Sablo and Cooper.
Referee Mr. Wozencroft.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

G.I.P. Matunga vs. Swiss Co-operage.
Times of India vs. Police Oval.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 9.

The following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches that began to-day. Rain curtailed play at almost all centres.
Middlesex versus Lancashire at Lord's: Lancashire 222 for six, (Makepeace 85 and E. Tyldesley 50).

Surrey versus Warwickshire at the Oval: Warwickshire 212 for eight wickets (Wyatt 62, and Quaise 61).
Kent versus Derbyshire at Chatham: Kent 313 for four, (Ashdown 52, Seymour 82, and Harding 134).

The Cambridge University versus Nottingham at Cambridge: Cambridge 106. Larwood's analysis was eight overs six maidens two runs, four wickets, including a hat-trick. Nottingham 208 for three wickets (Payton 64, Turner 76, both not out).

The Oxford University versus Ireland at Oxford: Ireland 149 for six (Bookman fifty-three).

Yorkshire versus Glamorgan at Hull: Glamorgan 52, (Macaulay six for 29, Robinson four for 23). Yorkshire 265 for six (Holmes 62, Rhodes 62, Robinson 58, not out).

Sussex versus Gloucestershire at Horsham: Gloucestershire 144 (Dipper 55, Cox six for 45).

Somerset versus Hampshire at Knowle: Somerset 191 for eight (Young 62) 300-ter's Special.

AUSTRALIANS V. DURHAM.

LONDON, June 9.

In the match between Australians and Durham that began to-day at Sunderland Durham were all out for 125 runs (Mailey 38 for 52). Australians had made 232 for 2 at the close of the play (Collins 69, Andrews 110).—Reuter's Special.

NEWBURY SUMMER CUP.

LONDON, June 10.

The Newbury Summer Cup has resulted as follows:—
Ponsesinorwa (5 to 1) first.
Zambo (4 to 1) second.
Missport (20 to 1) third.
Twelve ran. Won by four lengths. Same separated second and third.—Reuter.

POONA RACES.

In the Poona Racing Season of 1926, conducted by the Western India Turf Club, Ltd. the following races will be run in Poona, on Tuesday, 14th September 1926:—

The Atlantic Stakes of Rs. 50,000, of which Rs. 30,000 will go to the winner; Rs. 10,000 to the second; Rs. 5,000 to the third, and Rs. 5,000 to the nominator of the Winner.

The race is for horses foaled in 1923 and 1922, i.e., 3 and 4 years old at the time of starting.

The entries for the race closed on 1st inst. 48 horses in all have been entered for the race.

CORPORATION COMMISSIONER.

MR. NARIMAN'S RESOLUTION ON HIS APPOINTMENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will shortly move at a meeting of the Corporation, an important proposition in connection with the right of appointing the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation. The resolution states:—"That the President be requested to address the Government to amend Section 54 of the Municipal Act, so as to transfer the right of appointing the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation."

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin will visit Nagpur and Poona during the latter half of July.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 10.
Arabistan, Forbs, Busroh.
Aungban, Nelson, Rangoon.
Jalaputra, Baker, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June 11.
Marie Maersk, Neilson, Singapore.
Borneo Maru, Motishige, Kobe.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busroh.

LOADING.

June 10.
Steamer Numidia for Trieste.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, June 10.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
1. C/o Agre, 3116, Liverpool, 15/6, K. Nixon and Co.

2. Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989, London, 18/6, M. M. and Co.

3. Aya Maru 3745 Lobe 15/3 N. Y. Kaisha.

4. Aras, 2058, Abadan, NF., Wallace and Co.

5. A Dred George Lloyd, 440, NF, NF., Macagon Dock Co.

6. Raamak, 4987, Aden, 12/6, M. M. and Co. Co; 50 casks goat skin, Nizamuddin and Co; 14 Genova 4291, Genova 15/6 V. Italiana.

7. Teesport, 2939, Hull, NF, T Morrison and Co.

8. Marie Maersk, 3037, Singapore, 10/6, Grammas Tdg. Co.

9. Barpetta 1877, P. Gulf 16/6 M. M. & Co. Bombay Steamships.

10. A. Numidia, 3397, Karachi, 11/6, L. T. and M. I. S. N. Co.

11. B. Dura, 3063, NF, 15/6, T. Morrison and Co.

12. D/E Homayun, 2732, Mauritius, 12/6, 1 Morrison and Co.

13. H. Lami, 124, NF, NF, R. Asaria and Co.

14. K. Hatiparr, 4898, NF, NF, M. M. and Co.

15. L. Gaisroppe, 3227, NF, NF, M. M. and Co.

EXPORTS.

June 10.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—4 rolls woolen carpets, Grindlay and Co Ltd; 4 casks wet casing, Union Casing Supplying Co; 8000 cwt. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 60 casks goat skin, Nizamuddin and Co; 3 bundles woolen carpets, 11 bundles for skin, M. M. T. Afshar; 6400 cwt. wheat, Ralli Bros; 25 cases black bristles, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S. S. Teesport for Dunkirk:—165 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

S. S. City of Agre for Liverpool:—5500 cwt. linseed oil cake, N. V. Velomohamed; 1552 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 54 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—135 bales cotton, Chachay and Thackersey Ltd.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton waste, B. Meyer and Co.

S. S. Genova for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Naples:—2000 cwt. wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Alexandretta:—141 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co Ltd.

BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS ACT AMENDMENT.

MR. PRADHAN'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

The Bombay Government Gazette published on Thursday states that with reference to the footnote to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. 20 of 1925 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923) published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part V, of the 29th April last, it is notified that Mr. D. B. Patil, M. L. C., has signed the said report, and that Mr. G. B. Pradhan, M. L. C., has signed the same subject to the minute of dissent shown below:—

"I regret the delay in signing the report of the Select Committee as regards Bill No. 20 of 1925 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act). I sign it subject to my minute of dissent which is as follows:—

"Provided always that no such marriage shall be registered in the case of a bride who does not belong to the religion of her birth at the time of such marriage unless and until the expiration of twelve months after her statement being recorded before a Magistrate expressing her willingness for such conversion and marriage. Such statement shall be published in the local official Gazette and true copies of it will be available to the public on the payment of proper fees."

My reasons for the amendment are those given by Mr. Shivdasani. I must observe that from the number of dissenting minutes the majority report becomes a minority report."

The Royal Commission on Agriculture will assemble at the headquarters of the Government of India early in October next.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Newell, Hornum and Co.,
Frost Road, Fort,
JULY.

10th June, 1926
Previous Closing Rate 18.30
To-day's Opening Rate 18.31
Difference +.01
To-day's Closing Rate 18.01
Difference —.29

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information
Service Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road.)

10th June, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate 9.58
To-day's Opening Rate 9.52
Difference —.06
To-day's Closing Rate 9.54
Difference —.04

Kandi Market 348.0-2
Sewi Market 347.5-3

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 10.
In the share market Imperial Bank lowered its rate of interest on demand loans to-day to four per cent.

In jute in view of the unfavourable conditions ruling in the commodity market, there was a decidedly quieter feeling reflected during the forenoon in the values of mill shares to-day and there were not so many buyers in evidence. Later sales firmed up in response to enquiries. In coal the section in the absence of any visible support continued listless. In tea there was rather less business though prices show no tendency towards easiness. In miscellaneous nothing of an outstanding nature was comprised among the dealings concluded. Government securities manifested a weaker tendency. Following were to-day's closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government paper Rs. 77 1/2, 5 per cent. new loan 1960/70 Rs. 88, 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 Rs. 108 1/4, 5 1/2 per cent. war bonds 1928 Rs. 100 1/8, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 Rs. 107 1/2.
Railways:—Dehri Rohtas Light Railway Rs. 15 1/4, Kalka Fata Railway Rs. 90.
Cottons:—Kesoram Rs. 8 1/2, Mohini Mills Rs. 6 1/2.

Jutes:—Auckland Rs. 206, Birla Rs. 77, Clive Rs. 30 1/8, Dalhousie Rs. 326, Empire Rs. 47 1/2, Fort Gloster Rs. 724, Fort W.L. Ham Rs. 25 1/8, Gondalpara Rs. 774, Hooghly Rs. 68, Houghly pref. Rs. 15, Howrah Rs. 36 1/2, Hukmehand Rd. Rs. 417, Kamarhaty Rs. 619, Kankarhar Rs. 923, Landowars Rs. 228, Lawrence Rs. 541, Northbrook Rs. 44 1/2, Nadoda Rs. 89 1/4, Orient Rs. 182, Presidency Rs. 6 1/4, Ro-Rance Rs. 57 1/4.

Coals:—Bengal Rs. 472, Burrakur Rs. 198, Damagurra Rs. 118, Nadira Rs. 10, New Beerbhoom Rs. 24, Singarar Rs. 3, Standard Rs. 45 1/2, Dacca Electric Rs. 17 1/2, Marshall and Co. Rs. 3 1/4, Thornycrofts Rs. 112, Calcutta Tramways Rd. Rs. 13 1/8, Madan Theatres Rs. 3 1/8, British Ceylon Corporation pref. (Rs. 8, Carew and Co. Rs. 65).
Tea Companies:—Ballecherra Rs. 575, Chandypore Rs. 160, Chimong Rs. 16 1/4, Gohpur Rs. 11 1/4, Hattikihra Rs. 32 1/2, Harjan Parbut Rs. 5 1/4, Jutilbari Rs. 22 1/4, Kureong and Darjeeling Rs. 42, Loobah Rs. 13 1/2, Pussimbar pref. Rs. 105, Senjuli Rs. 40 1/8, Tengpani Rs. 24 1/2.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

JUNE 10, 1926.

Captain D. H. Gordon, D.S.O., 4th Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment, to be Assistant Political Resident, Porim, in addition to his military duties with effect from 15th May 1926 vice Captain G. B. Fydes.

Mr. W. L. A. King to be provisionally substantive Deputy Superintendent of Police with effect from the 18th February, 1926.

Rao Sahab Kalyan Sadashiv Yardi to act as a Second Grade Deputy Collector, and to do duty as Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Division, vice Mr. V. B. Mardhekar appointed to act as Collector of Belgaum, pending further orders.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, on relief, to be on special duty in the Co-operative Department for a period of two months and thereafter to act as Registrar of Co-operative Societies vice Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S. proceeding on deputation.

Mr. W. Hollows, Inspector of Fact

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1926.

WHEEL-LESS SPINNING.

Is it possible to spin good yarn without a wheel? The question is naturally asked by those who are accustomed to see even the commonest commodity being manufactured by elaborate machinery. To such it would be incredible news that the world-famous gossamer-like muslins of Dacca were spun with wheel-less spindles—generally called "takli" or "takva". A takli is the simplest device conceivable for spinning. A little splinter or a wire, about eight inches long, with a notch at one end and the other fixed to the centre of a small disc of wood, clay or metal, that is all that goes to make a takli. Yet with such a crude contrivance our old Indian spinners could spin yarn of 250 counts and over. There is still a specimen of Dacca thread in the museum at the India House which is in the proportion of a little over 115 miles to the pound avoirdupois of cotton. Of such yarn Dr. Forbes Watson, writing in 1866, that is, a century after the Industrial Revolution, said that it was "finer than anything yet known to have been produced in Europe." And which of the 300 mills in India to-day can turn out yarn so fine as that?

The art was destroyed in circumstances which constitute an irremovable blot on the reputation of Britain. Now that the charkha is gradually coming into its own, Mahatma Gandhi is striving to revive the takli too. The All-India Spinners' Association has recently published, as part of its propaganda, a booklet called the "Takli Teacher", which contains nearly all the particulars about the takli that one interested in its use needs to know. It cannot be a substitute for the practical teacher, but will be a useful supplement to his instruction. It is fully illustrated and describes the use of the takli in detail. It also describes the different varieties of the takli in common use in India, including two improved patterns devised by the technical department of the Spinners' Association. Clear instructions are given as to how a takli can be made and should be taken care of.

To the handspinning enthusiast the chapters on the educational value of the takli and the advantages of the takli in schools will be of great interest. The inestimable advantage of the takli is that it is extremely handy and portable. It can be carried about in one's pocket wherever one goes. Thus any one that chooses can convert odd moments of enforced idleness into a thing of genuine utility without any strain, bodily or mental. To schools especially, which find it very hard to accommodate a sufficient number of charkhas to engage many students at a time, the takli is a veritable boon. The critic will, of course, ask the usual questions: "What of the productivity of the takli? How much worse is it than even the charkha?" There is here a lucid comparison with the mill. And the right answer is that there need be no question of competition between mills and handspinning, when once it is assumed, as it must be, that there are millions who are hungry and yet forced by circumstances to be idle. The comparison is not between the mill and the charkha or the takli but between nothing and the little that the charkha yields. The idle discussion on the comparative merits of the mill and the charkha reminds us of Emerson's amusing but instructive story of the mountain and the squirrel. The mountain called the squirrel a little prig. Bun replied, "If I am not so big as you, you are not so small as I, and not half so spry. True, you can carry a forest on your back, but you cannot crack a nut." The charkha or the takli can make a similar retort to the mill. A mill is not so small as the takli, nor half so spry. It cannot be planted in a poor man's hut, much less can it be carried about. The takli can be.

AN OBSTINATE ATTITUDE.

The negotiations between the British mine-owners and their employees have again broken down. There is evidently an atmosphere of mutual distrust still clouding the chances of a happy termination of the strike and Mr. Cook's declaration that the Miners' Executive had now returned to their homes and that the men would not return to work except on the status quo is a portent of a long and bitter struggle. This weary fight is going to cripple the possibility of a real reorganisation of the coal industry in England unless the Baldwin Government takes a hand in the matter and forces the owners down to a revision of their present obstinate attitude. A Reuters message of Tuesday stated that the coal-owners found the miners in a mood not to negotiate, particularly as regards the question of reduction of wages. Now we learn in a later message that according to the chief representative of the miners this earlier communication was a misrepresentation of the miners' case. The miners' leaders complain that the owners laid down terms including an eight-hour day and a

reduction of wages to the level of 1921. They also contended that the wage scale should be lower in some particular districts.

Now these are the very points on which the miners have been adamant. For them to accept these conditions is to give away their case completely and admit that they have been in the wrong. All along they have been insisting, as their statement on the findings of the Coal Commission's Report very clearly shows, that a settlement should be arrived at between them and their employers which would secure for them a decent standard of living. They said in that statement: "No settlement will be acceptable which does not provide at least a wage sufficient to secure a decent standard of living". The miners were prepared just before the present fruitless negotiations began even to consider the question of a "temporary" reduction of wages if only they would be assured that Government were going to compel the owners to accept some scheme for reorganising the coal industry. Now the position has again become obscure, although it is reasonable to suppose that the miners will not be averse to agree to some proposals which point out the way if not now, at least within a definite period of time, to their securing a decent standard of living. The position they now take up in this quarrel is far more reasonable from the point of view of all those who are anxious to see that the quarrel ends, that is, from the point of view of the general public, because very early in this quarrel the Miners' Conference had, on the invitation of its executive, declared in uncompromising terms that "inasmuch as the wages are too low, we cannot assent to any proposals for reducing them". This was thought then to be a very stubborn attitude by the Baldwin Government. What actual help are the latter now going to offer in the solution of the quarrel when the miners have themselves resiled from this position and taken up another which must appear to all reasonable people to be one eminently conducive to honourable compromise?

At present the only help the Baldwin Government give to the miners is the negative and mischievous one of making them stiffer in their attitude of continuing the strike in sheer helplessness, because when a member of the Government, Lord Birkenhead, indulges in rapid utterances about the miners' receiving money from Russia and the necessity of making a real distinction between private contributions and those from a foreign Government, his speech can have only the unfortunate effect of making the men feel that the Government are after all coming down on the capitalist side of the fence. If the Baldwin Government are genuinely and sincerely anxious for a peaceful end to the quarrel between Capital and Labour in the coal industry, there is only one course left open to them, and that is to make the coal-owners abandon their obstinate attitude by forcing upon them legislation which they naturally may not like but which is essential in the interests of the industry and the public. This is the decision the Government's Coal Committee which is busy formulating plans will have to come to ultimately.

EMPTY RECITALS.

The interesting bits of academic anecdotes and canons picked up from ancient literature which were a feature of Mr. Fyze's Rahman's lecture on the "Future of Indian Art" and the colour splashed and random assortment of lantern slides exhibited by him appeared pleasant entertainment to those who regarded this first experience as information on Indian art. There were, very likely, some of his friends in the meeting and elsewhere who must have shocked his susceptibilities with crude questions like "What is Indian art?" Some of them, unfamiliar with or ignorant of the artistic achievements of the past, probably also questioned the importance or merits of Indian art. But the population of India does not, fortunately, consist entirely of intellectuals ignorant of the national achievements in the past. Nor is there any likelihood of any sober Indian contemplating the extinction of the rich artistic distinction he has inherited. On the contrary, the continued endeavour to secure national re-emergence in art is a story old by at least twenty moons. During this necessary period and process of evolution and reconstruction there have been, naturally, expressions of difference in interpretation, application and experiments based on the distinction in the artistic heritage and conceptions regarded by every discerning Indian as indisputable. That being so, Mr. Rahman who appears to see no merit in the endeavour and who claims to have gone farthest ought to have, instead of indulging in recitals of literary maxims and incoherent display of pictures from the past, offered concrete, constructive and practical suggestions. But that is precisely where he has failed hopelessly. It is, again, this inability to grasp the present realities and the practical necessities suggested by them that renders his lectures ineffective so far as the Government Department and the authorities controlling the Bombay School of Art are concerned. No wonder, he could say or see little of the future of Indian art. For, a melodramatic and disjointed enunciation of conceptions and achievements of the past and lack of insight into the realities of the present are, surely, no qualification for the measurement of the future. As regards his advice to Indian artists, his association, hitherto, with the authorities at New Delhi is, so far as can be judged from his known notions, not of a nature to inspire their confidence. It suggests everything else than a fight for their rights or for freedom in Indian art.

INDIAN MILLS AND JAPANESE COMPETITION.

A MILLOWNER'S VIEW.

(BY "A. BLACK SHEEP.")

Much has been said and written about the depressed condition of the mill industry due principally to the Japanese competition, but no attempt has been made to find out the real cause as to why can Japan or any other country compete with us. To a layman it will appear rather surprising that Japanese piecegoods and yarns are sold cheaper than our own in our markets although we have plenty of raw materials and cheap labour.

High Cost of Production.

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association and others have tried to solve this mystery by saying that Japan works longer hours and employs women and children during the night shift, that she has her own ships to carry to and back all materials at a very cheap rate of freight and that the State gives bounties. All this may be true, but that is not the only cause for her selling cheaper wages to their workmen and higher prices for the cotton that they import. It is the low cost of production in Japan and in England that tells heavily upon our goods. Better organisation, mass production and better labour, cheaper machinery and mill stores do reduce their cost of production. The cost of production, as I shall show, is very high in India, due to several reasons. This does not consist of only raw material and labour. It is the whole debit account shown in the balance sheet as the total expenditure on a certain production of yarn and/or cloth including the invisible expenditure not shown in the balance sheet. In India cotton and labour are cheap comparatively, but there are hundreds of other factors that add considerably to the cost of production. Wages, although a principal item of expenditure, are much lower than in other countries, it is true, but they are not the only items of expenditure. The other items are:—under capitalisation, technically illiterate and selfish mill agents, bad and sometimes corrupt management, high consumption of raw cotton and mill stores, more waste, poor quality of cotton, inefficient and careless labour, import duties on machinery and mill stores, factories, companies and Compensation Acts, speculation, local competition or cut-throat policy, insurance premia and non-utilisation of by-products.

Under-Capitalisation.

A good majority of mills are started with a capital much less than what is required

to build, equip and work them. A glance at some of the prospectuses and balance sheets will show this. The result is that a large working capital and sometimes "foundation" capital has got to be borrowed at a high rate of interest. Very often the amount of interest exceeds the wages bill. This system has been in vogue especially in Gujarat and I have heard mill-owners saying that it is very good economically! To me it seems that a low capital is shown on the prospectus to attract prompt subscription. In cotton mills small units do not pay. We have quite a number of mills running with 10,000 spindles only. In pre-war days mills started with 5 to 7 lakhs capital and installed about 10,000 spindles and 200 looms. In those days even that capital was not enough. "Many" schemes are prepared and statistics gathered before launching a limited company, so that after the shares are subscribed and the Agents begin work and build and equip the mill, they find the company's pockets empty. Then they begin borrowing deposits, loans, debentures. Mortgages follow and in course of time they cannot repay the debts. Besides the amount of interest there is another item called the brokerage allowed to bona fide brokers and/or to agents' relatives, depositors themselves and agents also.

Management.

The Management is, in not a few cases, inefficient in several cases, corrupt and the most expensive. The system of forming a Board of Directors with an ex-officio Director called the Agent is faulty. The qualifications for becoming a Director is the possession of a certain number of shares in the company. Persons with plenty of money but sometimes not possessing any other "fitness"—persons who cannot even read or write—who have no knowledge whatsoever of the present-day industrial world—control the destiny of the company. Very often wealthy people and people with a fame in the political world are selected to form a Board to attract subscription of shares or deposits or loans later on. I have come across hundreds of Directors who can say if a mill was working or not by looking at the chimney. If smoke comes out the mill works if it does not the mill is stopped!

In rare cases we find Boards of Directors

(Continued on page 8.)

SACRED HILLS OF SHATRUNJAYA.

JAINS AND PALITANA DURBAR.

(BY M. J. MEHTA, BAR-AT-LAW.)

Shri Shatrunjaya in Palitana, Kathiawar, is an ancient place of pilgrimage of the Jains, whose temples and places of worship have existed there, historians tell us, since as early the fifth century of the Christian era. Among all the religious places sacred to Jains the hill and temple of Shatrunjaya are the holiest. Thousands upon thousands of pilgrims resort every year to this our "Holy of Holies" to offer the devotion of their heart, to testify the worship of their life. Centuries before the present ruling family of Palitana was invited to take up the task of watch and ward over the pilgrims visiting the shrines on the hill, the shrines as well as the pilgrims had been there. According to Col. Todd, the historian of Rajputana, in the year 491 of the Christian era the shrine of Adinath (the principal deity on the hill) was renovated, which necessarily implies that the original structure must have been centuries older even then.

The Bridal Hall.

The old shrines as they went to ruins were restored and new temples were also built. The temples scattered over the Hill and on the road leading up to it have by constant additions become numerous. Sir Kinloch Forbes, one of the greatest authorities on the ancient history of Gujarat, says as follows in the "Rasmala":—"Shatrunjaya is one of the most sacred shrines of the Jain religion. It is described as the first place of pilgrimage, the 'Bridal Hall' of those who would marry ever-lasting rest. Like our sacred Iona, it is not destined to be destroyed at the end of the world. There is hardly a city in India, through its length and breadth from the river of Sind to the sacred Ganges, from the Himalaya's domain of ice-peaks to the throne of his virgin daughter, Rudra's destined bride, that has not supplied at one time or other contribution of wealth to the edifices which crown the hill of Palitana. Street after street, square after square extend these shrines of Jain faith with their stately enclosures, half palace, half fortress, raised in marble magnificence upon the lonely and majestic mountain and like the mansion of another world far removed in upper air from the ordinary trappings of mortals."

These temples and the other properties, including tanks, rest-house, etc., on the hill, have all been built from time to time and kept in repairs by the Jain community.

Mughal Emperor's Sanads. The rights which the Jain community acquired on the Hill have been recognised, confirmed and guaranteed by the Mughal Emperors from time to time by the issue of special Sanads, or Imperial grants. The first of such sanads was granted in 1592 A.D. by the great Akbar to Hir Vijay Sur, the highest religious dignitary of the Jains, at

the time. In that grant, the Great Moghul recognises the ownership and possession of the Jains of their five holy hills, among them being Shatrunjaya. Gujarat was then part of the Moghul Empire and the Paragana of Palitana was situated within the Sarkar of Sorath, a dependency of the Subah of Ahmedabad. The next, in order, is Emperor Jehangir, the son and successor of Akbar, who in the third year of his reign, gave a further Sanad, enjoining all not to obstruct the Jains in their enjoyment and worship of the Shatrunjaya Hill. In the second year of his son and successor, Shah Jehan, (A.D. 1629) Murad Bax, the Vice-governor of the Emperor in Gujarat, granted a Sanad reciting that the village of Palitana was granted as an Inam to Shantidas, a Jain Jeweller. This was further confirmed in the 31st year of the reign of Shah Jehan (1658 A.D.) by a Sanad declaring that the Paragana of Palitana which was given as Jagir to Murad Bax was granted by the latter as an Inam to Shantidas. In the same year Murad Bax confirmed the said Paragana to Shantidas and his descendants. The said grant was further confirmed by a later Sanad of the same year by Emperor Aurangzeb, and it was endorsed by his son Bahadur Shah.

These Sanads were produced in the proceedings before Mr. Candy, who, after examining the evidence relating to them, and after giving the weight to the opinion of Colonel Keatinge, came to the conclusion that the Sanads were genuine. He said:—

"Among all this mention of the Sanads produced by the Shrawaks, I do not find that the Thakore ever impugned their genuineness. They certainly, from their appearance, seem to be genuine. They are written on manifestly old paper and bear a number of wonderfully devised seals which could hardly have been forged. I shall take it, therefore, that the documents are genuine."

In dealing with the suggestion of Colonel Keatinge that the Moghul Court had not the power to enforce the Sanads at the period they were given, Mr. Candy says as follows:—"I find that Sorath including Gohelwad was under the direct control of the Moghuls; that the Emperor at Delhi or his Subha at Ahmedabad had the power to grant a firmān and to make such firmān respected."

Mr. Candy discussed and considered in great detail the evidence with regard to each sanad and referred to the inscription on the Hill appearing in Mr. Burgess' book about Shatrunjaya recording the grants and Sanads of the Moghul Emperors. Mr. Peile, the Political Agent, agreed with Mr. Candy and said that "the Shrawaks formerly held possession of the sacred Hill under the firmāns of the Delhi Emperors and these firmāns are a good title to any buildings which are found to have remained ever since in the undisturbed possession of the grantees."

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

For His Old Chief.

Hindenburg has spoken out in an emotional frame of mind for his old chief. The President of the German Reich has taken the step which has until now no precedent in Germany of the head of the Republic influencing public opinion on a political matter in a definite direction, by publishing a letter giving his views regarding the question of expropriation of the properties of the Hohenzollerns and other royal families. The letter which regards the plebiscite over the question as a "great wrong," and an "uncouth piece of thanklessness," is sure to be made much of by the extreme Nationalists but it is doubtful if it will lead to any extreme measures such as the resignation of the Marx Cabinet or of Hindenburg. The fact is that both as regards the flag question, the question whether the Black-Red-Gold colours are to be supreme or the Reich banner is to be the only recognised flag all over Germany, and that of expropriation of Hohenzollern property, a compromise is bound to be arrived at. The "Koenigshe Zeitung" commenting on the recent fall of Luther analyses the system of parliamentary government in Germany and sterner takes the political groups in the Reichstag to task for making much of the flag question and for not realising the importance of settling amicably the question of compensating the ex-royalties in Germany when their properties are to be taken over by the Reich.

At Sea.

The Responsivists in the Deccan are totally at sea. Some of them have elected to join the Indian National Party but the rank and file still remain unconvinced whether it is wise to make such a public declaration of political alliance and friendship with a new fangled group which has usurped the name "nationalist" but remains moderate in political outlook. Mr. Soman of Satara, who has a highly developed sense of the necessity of keeping up the prestige of the Congress, considers that after all Congressmen must be in the Councils. Unfortunately, his immediate political chiefs do not see eye to eye with him and others like him with the result that many a so-called Tilakite who abhors Liberalism but at the same time believes in working the Reforms for all they are worth does not know what to do. He can neither be a Swarajist nor an Indian Nationalist. The name Responsivist which suited him so well is out of court with the public. That is why many Responsivist leaders in the Deccan districts have agreed upon the Aquishina wait and see policy, refusing to contest the coming elections.

Why Not Join The Swarajists?

To Baptista Kaka all this is nonsense. He cannot understand how a Responsivist can walk into the Indian Nationalist parlour. We sympathise with him. In a letter to the "Chronicle" Mr. Baptista bewails the present election worries of his particular political group. "My political training in England," he says, "makes it impossible for me to join two political parties at the same time. I cannot comprehend how a Liberal can join the Indian National Party and a Responsivist can join the Indian National Party." The more Mr. Baptista thinks the more his wonder grows. "And yet," he adds, "the Liberals and the Responsivists are so divided as to make it impossible for a Liberal to be a Responsivist and 'vice versa.' Why does not Mr. Baptista adopt the straight course then and join the Swarajists? Will that not be better than floundering in this morass?"

Preposterous.

Sheltering themselves under the convenient Sections 56 (m) of the District Municipalities Act and 50 (c) of the Bombay Local Boards Act, the Government of Bombay have issued a warning to all local bodies in the Presidency that any expenditure on their part on public receptions without the previous consent of the Collector will be considered "ultra vires." The members serving on the municipalities and local boards which have acted in this "ultra vires" manner are further warned that they are personally liable for such expenditure. It is preposterous that the Government of Bombay should be ready, on the one hand, to extol the liberality of their attitude towards local bodies, and congratulate themselves on their far-sighted policy of allowing them a great latitude of action, while, on the other hand they indicate by such warnings how unwilling they are to relax control over them. It is a travesty of local self-government for officialdom to continue to hold to the theory that our local bodies do not know how to look after themselves in trifling matters of expenditure such as giving a civic reception to distinguished public leaders. The whole trouble lies in the fact that the ire of officialdom is roused only when national leaders are honoured by our local bodies. When a Governor or some Burra Bab from the I.C.S., is to be welcomed no objection is taken to the expenditure and the consent of the Collector is forthcoming as a matter of course!

Facts about Ibn Saud.

In view of the report of the Protector of Pilgrims, Karachi, for the year 1925 it will be interesting to note that according to the American "Current History," which has no bias either way, Ibn Saud, who has been recognized as the King of the Hedjaz by the British, French and Russian Governments has been making every effort to secure the safety and comfort of pilgrims and to make pilgrimages to the holy cities of Islam as inexpensive as possible. Whereas under King Hussein about a hundred dollars was collected from each pilgrim for transportation from Jeddah to Mecca, including protection on the way, the rate either by camel or automobile has now been fixed at a fortieth part of the same. Further Mr. Philby states that the Sultan King is not so old as he is made out to be only 45 years of age, that his father is still alive aged seventy, that the family while in exile at Kuwait were not paupers but in possession of moderate means. It is not correct to state that Ibn Saud killed the Amir of the Shammar tribes.

COAL BREAKDOWN.

GOVT. TAKES SERIOUS VIEW.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PLANS.

LONDON, June 9. Government takes a serious view of the breakdown of the coal negotiations. The Government's Coal Committee met forthwith, and considered the situation. It is believed that the plans discussed included a Government ballot of miners.—Reuter.

"OUT TO FOMENT REVOLUTION."

BIRKENHEAD ON RUSSIAN AID.

LONDON, June 9. Lord Birkenhead speaking at a luncheon given by the British Imperial Council of Commerce referred to the coal problem and ridiculed the suggestion of the miners' leaders that the solution of the problem was to increase the price of coal, with the home manufacturers already struggling to meet foreign competition. Referring to money that the Miners' Federation was receiving from Russia, Lord Birkenhead said whatever decision Government might reach in the matter, there must be real distinction between private contributions and the contributions proceeding from a foreign Government. The Russian contributions were avowedly to foment revolution.

MR. COOK'S ALLEGATION OF MISREPRESENTATION

LONDON, June 9. Mr. A. J. Cook, in a statement, alleges that the coal-owners' account of yesterday's conference misrepresented the whole position. Mr. Cook declares that the miners will not meet the owners again unless arrangements are made to take short-hand notes. He says the owners laid down the terms including an eight-hour day and a reduction of wages to the level of 1921 and lower in some districts and that the owners did not change their position by an iota and treated in a most contemptuous manner the questions of reorganisation of selling agencies, closing of uneconomic pits etc. The Miners' executive had now returned to their homes and would continue the struggle. He added the men would not return to work, except on the "status quo."—Reuter's Special.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

RUIT REPORT.

LONDON, June 9. The Imperial Economic Committee's Ruit Report lays down the Committee's opinion that the only policy immediately available with a view to developing the fruit industries of the Empire is a policy of developing voluntary preference on the part of the consumer based on an organisation of Empire producers and the mobilisation of the United Kingdom consumers. The latter will depend on providing indications of the origin to enable the consumer to exercise voluntary preference and on educative publicity. The Report proposes the establishment of an executive commission to organise a campaign of publicity to provide an intelligence service in order to undertake direction, co-ordination, assistance and research.—Reuter's Special.

MALAHIDE FIRE MYSTERY.

JURY'S VERDICT.

LONDON, June 9. At an inquest on the six victims who died as a result of a fire in a mansion at Malahide (Co. Dublin) the jury recorded a verdict that the three men died of fractured skulls caused by some person or persons unknown, and that there was no evidence to show how the three women met their death. (A message of 31st March said) Three men and three women have been killed as the result of a fire at a mansion in Coolock district (Co. Dublin) early this morning. The fire showed mysterious features. All the six bodies were within, though the house was locked and bolted and the doors were closed. The victims comprised two brothers, two sisters, one man servant and one maid servant.—Reuter's Special.

NOMINATION OF SIR A. FROM.

TUTICORIN CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

MADRAS, June 10. The Tuticorin Indian Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution protesting against the nomination of Sir Arthur From as a delegate of the employers at the Labour Conference and requesting the conference not to recognise him as a representative of the employers of this country.—A. P.

INDIA'S PRESENT FOR LABOUR OFFICE BUILDING

LONDON, June 9. Geneva.—With reference to the gifts of various countries, for furnishing a new building for the International Labour Office, which is used in panelling and flooring the Council Chamber was presented by India. The workmanship was carried out by the Government.—Reuter.

C. I. P. RY. ELECTRIFICATION.

CONTRACT OF MAIN LINE.

GIVEN TO A MANCHESTER FIRM.

LONDON, June 9. According to the "Modern Transport" a contract for 21 freight locomotives, each of 2,600 horse-power, in connection with the main line electrification scheme of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bombay to Igatpuri and Poona has been awarded to Messrs. the Metropolitan Vickers, Electrical Company, Manchester. All leading British and foreign electrical manufacturers submitted tenders.—Reuter's Special.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER SLAPPED ON THE FACE.

"ON BEHALF OF HUNGARIAN NATION."

LONDON, June 10. Geneva.—Count Stephen Bethlen, the Hungarian Premier, was the victim of an assault by a Hungarian who burst in the room where the League holds its session and slapped Bethlen's face, shouting "That is on behalf of the Hungarian nation." The Italian delegate rescued Count Bethlen from the assailant who was subsequently arrested.—Reuter.

ASSAILANT A REPUBLICAN.

LONDON, June 10. Geneva.—Count Bethlen was attacked while he was attending a private committee dealing with the question of ending financial control over Hungary. The assailant is a Hungarian Republican. Count Bethlen's hotel was guarded yesterday by detectives at his request. It is noteworthy in this connection that while the League Council yesterday agreed that the financial control over Austria should terminate at the end of June, it is still considering the question of ending the financial control over Hungary, although Sir Austen Chamberlain on Tuesday stated that Mr. Jeremiah Smith, League's Commissioner General, considered that his task had ended.

ANTI-HUNGARIAN OUTBURST.

There has been an extraordinary anti-Hungarian outburst in the French press arising from the proceedings at Geneva, and particularly on account of a letter of M. Briand sent to the League Secretariat recommending an international convention to suppress currency forgeries. Although M. Briand did not mention Hungary in his letter it is reprinted in French newspapers as a rebuff to Count Bethlen and his band of Pretorians and country gentlemen ruling by terror. Some of the French newspapers attack Britain for her "partial" attitude towards Hungary.

"TO BRAND A CRIMINAL."

The name of Count Bethlen's assailant is Dejuth. He is the Secretary of Hungarian Republican Party. He obtained a ticket of admission as a journalist. When arrested, he declared that "he wanted to brand a criminal."—Reuter.

SPAIN AND THE LEAGUE

LONDON, June 10. At the League Council the Spanish representative announced that Spain would ratify amendment to Article four of the Covenant of the League relating to the re-election and rotation of non-permanent members of the Council.

Sir Austen Chamberlain congratulated the Spanish Government and said that the announcement would be received with great satisfaction and appreciation. Spain's action completes the required ratifications and amendment is thus operative.—Reuter.

CHILD WELFARE & SLAVERY

LEAGUE ADOPTS SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPORTS.

LONDON, June 9. Geneva.—The League Council has adopted reports on Child welfare and slavery submitted by Sir A. Chamberlain who proposed a resolution that the question of concluding an international slavery convention should be inscribed in the agenda of the next session of the League Assembly, and suggesting that all members of the League should empower their delegates to sign any such convention. Sir A. Chamberlain's resolution was agreed to.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN ARMY AND AIRCRAFT

SIMLA, June 10. It is notified that all Officers and other ranks of British Service in India and of the Indian Army may be ordered by proper and specified authority as part of their military duty to go up in aircraft either for training or for the performance of some definite military duty, when in the opinion of proper authority military exigencies so demand.—A. P.

MOSUL TREATY.

TO BE REGISTERED WITH LEAGUE.

IRAQ GOVERNMENT ROYALTIES.

LONDON, June 9. In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Locker-Lampson said Government proposed to register the Mosul Treaty with the League of Nations immediately it was ratified by all parties. He stated that the share in the Iraq Government royalties assigned to Turkey related to oil and its by-products in the area covered by the Turkish Petroleum Company's concession, namely, the whole of Iraq with the exception of the Basrah vilayet and the territories transferred by Persia to Turkey in 1914.

Mr. Locker-Lampson replied in the negative to a question whether other Governments, whose nationals were interested in the oil-drilling rights in the Mosul province, have been, or will be, consulted regarding provision in connection with the royalties.

NO MORE EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Will Thorne asked: "As a consequence of the agreement, will Government be involved in any more expenditure out there?" Mr. Locker-Lampson replied: "Certainly not."—Reuter.

EGYPT TO ENTER LEAGUE?

PREMIER'S IDEA OF "COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE."

LONDON, June 10. Cairo.—That Egypt will take steps to enter the League is one of the measures forecast in Adly Pasha's speech on the occasion of opening of the Parliament today. The Premier appealed to everybody to respect the constitution, declaring that Government would particularly devote itself to the establishment of good Anglo-Egyptian relations in a manner permitting complete independence.—Reuter.

ZAGHUL PASHA.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CHAMBER.

LONDON, June 10. Cairo.—Zaghul Pasha has been elected President of the Chamber.—Reuter.

RY. DISASTER NEAR CAPE TOWN.

15 PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, June 9. Cape Town.—Fifteen persons have been killed and 50 seriously injured in a railway disaster at Salt River, a suburb two miles from Cape Town.

Sir Malcolm Searle, Judge President of the Cape Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, was among the 15 persons killed. The accident was due to the train breaking into two and the rear coaches crashing into the uprights of a bridge, resulting in their sides being ripped off.—Reuter.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

C. P. ADMISSION TEST.

NAGPUR, June 9. The C. P. Government notifies that a competitive examination to select two candidates for training for the Indian Forest Service will be held at Allahabad in the month of August 1926. Only candidates who have obtained an honours degree or the degree of M. A. or M. Sc. need apply. Copies of the regulations and of the forms of applications may be obtained from the Secretaries of all local Governments not later than 30th June.—A. P.

FIRE ON S S QUERIMBA

LONDON, June 10. Singapore.—The British steamer Querimba from Calcutta to Australia reports that her cargo of gunies and cargo caught fire in pumber one hold. The cargo has been damaged by fire and water. Part of cargo has been jettisoned. The cargo is being discharged.—Reuter's Special.

SIR GEORGE BARROW RECEIVED BY KING

LONDON, June 10.

The King received today Sir George Barrow.—Reuter's Special.

TAMIL NADU UNIVERSITY.

MADRAS, June 10. With regard to the discussion raised in the Madras Legislative Council for establishing a university for Tamil districts, Government has appointed a Committee consisting of 35 members with the Raja of Ramnad as President.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

MUSLIM COUNCILLORS REMAIN ABSENT.

WILL THEY RESIGN IN A BODY?

CALCUTTA, June 9. As a result of the action of the Calcutta Corporation in appointing a committee to enquire into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, all Muslim Councillors did not attend today's meeting of the Corporation in a body. After the Town Hall meeting, calling upon the Muslim Councillors to resign from the Corporation as a protest, it was expected that some action would be taken to-day, as it was well-known that they had decided the previous day to resign in a body, except the Deputy Mayor; but to-day only Alderman Wahen Hussein tendered his resignation on condition that if the Deputy Mayor would resign he would resign. Otherwise he claims the right to withdraw his resignation. It is, however, expected that other Councillors will shortly follow suit as there is a strong rumour of pressure and threat being brought to bear upon the Councillors.—Free Press.

"PIR" EXHUMATION CASE.

CALCUTTA, June 9. An expectant crowd gathered in the public gallery of the Corporation to hear the discussion on the question of the exhumation of the body of the "pir" from the gateway of Sir Stewart Hogg Market, but they were disappointed as the item was not taken up to-day's meeting of the Corporation.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEADER ON PRESENT SITUATION.

ALLAHABAD, June 10. Maulana Azad Sobhani, addressing a public meeting at Allahabad on the present situation, declared his faith in the Gandhi programme and threw the whole blame for the communal tension on the leaders, concluding that there was no tension among the masses.—A. P.

FLOATING ON BAMBOO RAFT A EUROPEAN'S DANGEROUS VENTURE

CALCUTTA, June 9. Mr. J. Doyle, a European, is at present under treatment in the General Hospital after his rescue on Tuesday from a dangerous situation. Mr. Doyle, who was formerly an engineer in the employ of the Port Commissioners, was found in a state of unconsciousness near Bankrail, floating on three pieces of bamboo that had been lashed together. He was removed to the hospital where on regaining consciousness he is reported to have stated that on the night previous, he had entered the river near the bridge to have a bath and a little later he found himself lying on the embankment. He noticed the lights of a jute mill across the river and on finding some bamboos lying near him he lashed them together and attempted to get across the river on the float when he lost consciousness.—A. P.

FIRE IN CALCUTTA FACTORY.

CALCUTTA, June 9. A big fire broke out in a cotton factory in Ghosey Road, Howrah, at about one o'clock on Tuesday night. As the Howrah bridge was opened at the time, great difficulty was experienced by the bridge-plate in getting on to Howrah but after special arrangements were made three engines from headquarters were allowed to pass through the bridge in addition to two engines from Howrah Brigade. After a strenuous struggle for several hours, the fire brigade succeeded in bringing the fire under control; but before the machinery and other articles were badly damaged by the fire and water. The engine withdrew at about seven o'clock in the morning but an engine was left as a standby till Wednesday evening.

The damage caused by the fire is said to be considerable.

ONLY SIX READY TO RESIGN

CALCUTTA, June 10. It is understood that at an informal meeting of the Muslim Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation, held on Wednesday night, it was resolved that all Muslim Councillors and Aldermen, except Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, should resign. With this end in view, it is said, signatures of the Muslim members, who were willing to resign, are being taken. Up to now six Muslim Councillors are said to have been found ready to do so. It is further stated that two Councillors had definitely refused to be a party to this move. Enquiries made at the Corporation office showed that no further resignation letter, except that of Alderman Wahed Hussein, has been submitted to the Mayor. It may be mentioned that the total strength of the Muslims in the Corporation is 17, consisting of 15 Councillors and two Aldermen.—Free Press.

THE COAL WAR.

BREAKING THE STRIKERS' BACK.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(BY MAURICE AMER.)

LONDON, May 13. Acting on the assumption, a pretty hazardous one, that your readers already know about the games and preliminaries of the coal miners' lock-out, and the attendant Great Strike, I will go on from there to give a little picture of things as they are in London.

The Government assures the public that the postal services will be maintained, and that Government workers are loyally working in all directions, but there are evidences that the so-called "General Strike" has affected even the Post Office. A letter written at Hastings, May 3rd, leaves that town 9 p.m. on the 4th and is delivered in London on the 8th. The offices are open from 9 to 6, Saturdays 9 till 1 only; and, instead of four deliveries per day, there are two. The railways being merely inactive, save for some efforts to carry passengers to and from work; very little mail work is being done by rail. Some channel boats were stopped; and we had no real newspapers to tell us whether the steamers to India were running without interruption. In a "scratch issue" of the "Times" (London) there were the usual advertisements of the shipping companies; but it is evident they were period advertisements. They referred, among other matters, to "Summer Holidays at Home and Abroad." Such holiday arrangements were, in almost all the touring offices, marked "Postponed."

THE GREAT STRIKE. Assuming that these words reach you some time before they are antiquated and useless, I will speak of the printing trades strike. This is one of the series of sympathy strikes, designed to help the miners to resist reductions of wages and increase of hours. According to the official bulletin of the Trades Union Congress, the trades affected either wholly or partially by the "order" to strike were: Printing and paper workers (including both the London Society of Compositors and the Typographical Association); Quarrymen; Railwaymen; Transport Workers; Metal Trades. Speaking off-hand, it may be said that the bulk of municipal workers have, like market workers, felt that the general statement that food and health services should be maintained relieved them from participating in a strike, even a sympathetic strike of a more or less "general" nature.

CURIOSITIES OF JOURNALISM. As to the strike on the London journals. This much-debated step has undoubtedly been in the main effective. The sheets or broad-sides, that have fitfully or sparsely appeared since the strike commenced, cannot be regarded in any way as a resumption of appearance. The "Daily Mail", for example, of May 6 took the shape of a single page, photo-engraved from typewritten copy. The heading was an old printed heading, copied, and the words "Price 1d.", etc., which must appear in a larger type than the typewriter affords, had been written on the "copy" with a pen. This triumph of the photographer's art is a repeat of the method of the journal "L'Illustration", which years ago held out against its striking type staff by this (at that time novel) device. The incident recalls the recent statement that the photo-engraving staff of the "Mail", like the telegraphists, had remained loyal to the management. The typing and engraving of a journal, however, is quite unsatisfactory, except as a gesture of defiance. On May 7, the "Mail" appeared as a single sheet. The front page contained one column of letter press; all the rest was photographs. Half of this scanty space was taken up with "Latest News", which promising headline was devoted exclusively to "Sir John Simon's Warning" that striking is an ill-legality and that all strikers are liable to arrest and punishment directly the powers can get down to such fancy work.

The "Daily Telegraph" appeared, after a hiatus, as a 4p. 4to production, which will go down as one of the curiosities of modern London journalism. In an article "Stiffening the Loyalties", referring to the strikers as acting from a mistaken sense of loyalty and solidarity, it says, textually, "All the most sinister influences in our midst are arranged on its side... while far, far off—in fact as far away as Moscow—bayeth a restless horde." Editor and amateur "comp." do their damndest with spelling and common sense.

SABRE RATTLING. The Government newspaper, contrary to abominable rumours to the contrary, did appear on Thursday last. The "British Gazette" has been summed up with unconscious humour by the bookstalls. These places, assailed by enquiries for daily and evening papers, at last put up a notice, "No newspapers, no British Gazette", and the distinction does not seem at all unjustified. The "British Gazette" is a pronouncedly partisan production. In posing as a substitute for a public press, it uses its command of paper and the public presses to libel the strikers, to threaten all concerned with condign punishment, to rattle the sabre like any Prussian, and to totally misrepresent the causes, the aims and the demands of the organised working class. It is a really wonderful thing that all the promises to strike-breakers (such as that they will be "rewarded" by the Government, or "made for life" plus an unwarranted parade of armed forces in the streets of London, have not resulted in any wavering in the general mass of unarmed, peaceful and cool-headed strikers. The strike is a pacific one, despite all attempts to convert local and trivial excitement into tales of rioting. We will take the "Daily Telegraph's" news of May 8th, in the two-penny 4to sheet already alluded to:—

Liverpool.—No serious interference has occurred in respect of transport. . . . In Lancashire generally there has been very little intimidation of transport drivers. Midlands.—In the Midlands there has been no serious disturbance. North-East.—From the North-Eastern Division it is reported that all is still quiet. . . . It was announced officially on behalf of the Government yesterday that the situation had not changed since the previous day. As far as disturbances were concerned there had been nothing very serious, in spite of false rumours of policemen being killed and others being thrown into the river Thames. London.—There is no truth in the report circulated on Thursday morning of a bus having been upset at Hammersmith and of a policeman being killed. . . .

PARADE OF AUTHORITY. Yet the manifestly peaceful conduct of the strike did not prevent a really wicked show of force in its most murderous aspect. The following from the "D. T." of the 5th will interest:— "The (sic) was a procession of armoured cars in the West End, and as they passed along the Mall the drivers were frequently cheered by the passing crowd." The horrors which the Great War was to end are now paraded by the pro-Capitalist Government in a more industrial conflict. Frequently cheered by the parasitical footloose of the Mall, the reception of these parades on Saturday was distinctly cold. One quiet citizen turned to me as I was watching the blood-thirsty demonstration of the Masters' Government, and said: "Glad, isn't it?" Ugly it was. The armoured cars were now on business bent; they were a veritable procession or military demonstration. There was a tank, two armoured cars, an armoured turret mounted on an ordinary lorry, lorries full of infantry in service kit, with tin hats, rifles and the whole infantry mongery. About a hundred lorries carried sacks of flour and goods covered by tarpaulins, presumably food-stuffs, and despite the forces already enumerated, and an escort of mounted and foot police, each lorry had three soldiers, armed to the teeth, such a commissioned officer in charge. The International Information Bureau issues the following in its circular:— "The 'British Worker'." A sheet produced by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and printed by the printers of the "Herald", had to complain of the obstacles put in the way of its obtaining its necessary paper-print. The exposure caused enquiry in Parliament, and the reply of Mr. Churchill, after attempting to explain matters on the ground of control, wound up by admitting that the "British Worker" was one of the papers on which an "embargo" had to be laid. During the performance of this comedian, the speaker could have been witnessed by any member of Parliament, and any paper-print rolls being delivered to the office of the anti-strike "Morning Post", guarded by powerful forces. By this means the "Morning Post" subsequently came out in a more or less normal style, while the "Herald", the "New Leader", etc., were unable to appear.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT STRIKE. The phrase "Latest Strike News" has become rather nauseous during the progress of the sympathetic strike, for it has been the slogan of every catchpenny kiosk brought out by petty hawkers' suppliers. This byword, "Latest Strike News", became a bona-fide fact yesterday (Wednesday). On Wednesday, May 12, something really happened, beyond the regular announcements that the "Strike Was Broken." The Trades Unionists, as is well-known, "came out" in order to exercise pressure, as to enforce fair terms for the coal miners who were locked out. The general Trade Union world considered that there should be a further consideration of the wage reduction on the mining industry, and a revoking of the lock-out.

Sir Herbert Samuel, the Chairman of the Coal Commission, offered his services towards adjusting the differences. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress had a number of conversations with Sir H. Samuel, and on May 12th he wrote to that body a letter enclosing a "Memorandum." This memorandum of the Chairman of the Coal Commission, he was careful to say, was offered without the authorisation of "the Government" (who are universally regarded as the proper representatives of the employers). On the other hand he presumably thought it would become the basis of a settlement.

The General Council then agreed that the Memorandum would be a suitable basis, and decided to terminate the General Strike pending the negotiations, relying on the assurance of the Prime Minister as to the steps that would follow such a decision. The General Council, in calling off the "Strike", stated that it assumed that the negotiations would be reopened, the subsidy continued, and lock-out measures withdrawn.

Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons announced that the full General Council had called on him (this means the Cabinet, after the available members of which were present at the interview) and brought news of the cessation of the General Strike. In reply he had promised to set about the machinery for resumption of negotiations between the parties in the mining industry.

The proceedings thus reported were the cause of the official announcement at 1.15 on Wednesday that the General Strike would terminate on Thursday, May 13th. After that announcement the General Council met and issued a statement to affiliated unions, to Trades Councils, and to Strike Committees. The general secretaries of these bodies despatched wires in the course of the afternoon or evening, mostly around 8 p.m. There must be a lot of readjustment and settling down, before either employment or the resumption of normal industry and trade is established. Thursday, resembling other days of the strike period very closely, despite the announcement of the "close" of hostilities. Things have not yet "settled down."

FIGHT ROUND THE PACT.

MR. SEN-GUPTA'S MOTION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

MR. P. ROY'S PROPOSAL OF MIXED COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy has given notice of moving an amendment to Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's resolution at the next meeting of the B.P.C.C. on June 13, requesting the President of the Congress to appoint a mixed commission of Hindus and Muslims to collect all necessary and available information regarding the various aspects of the present communal tension and to make recommendations to the next session of the Congress towards a satisfactory settlement of this great national problem, in view of the fact that the terms and principles underlying the Bengal Pact were considered very carefully by the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and by the Congress at Ocanada in 1924, and that on both these occasions, sanction and support were refused to this Pact.

MR. SEN GUPTA'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Sen Gupta's resolution proposes an indefinite postponement of the question of revision, or modification of the Hindu-Muslim Pact of Bengal. Free Press.

CONGRESS NOMINATIONS.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

MADRAS, June 10.

In a statement issued to the Press, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the Congress, says the lists of candidates recommended in Maharashtra and elsewhere are only first instalments and that further recommendations will be made in due course. Reviewing the position in Maharashtra, he says that out of 21 seats in the general constituency for Bombay, 9 are reserved for the non-Brahmins and non-Brahmins are not associated either with the Swarajists or the Responsivists. The Congress, however, he says, has been able to secure non-Brahmin Maharattas as candidates for the other seats. For the Legislative Assembly seats Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Bedvi have already been nominated. Other nominations are under consideration.

As for the Muslims the final list, he says, will be ready only after the result of the present negotiations between the Muslim and Hindu Congress leaders are known. Free Press.

CANDIDATES IN A FIX.

AHMEDABAD ELECTION SURPRISE.

AHMEDABAD, June 9.

Immensely interesting situation with regard to the ensuing general elections has arisen on account of the resolution of the Working Committee of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee asking candidates who have applied to the Committee to settle their claims among themselves.

For one urban seat in the Bombay Council, three candidates have applied. One of them, Mr. Kalidas Zaveri, a prominent Congressman, wrote to the other two candidates that in obedience to the resolution of the Working Committee they should withdraw in his favour. Rao Sahab Harilal Desai is reported to have replied that in obedience to the same resolution Mr. Kalidas should withdraw his candidature. The third candidate Mr. G. K. Maralankar, has printed the whole text of the letter in a local weekly and expressed his surprise at the eagerness exhibited by the writer. For two rural seats there are three candidates and none of them is said to be willing to retire. The question is likely to be referred to the Provincial Congress Committee. Free Press.

NO SPLIT IN RESPONSIVISTS & NATIONALISTS

Bombay, June 10.

The Free Press of India is authoritatively informed on behalf of the Indian National Party that there is no truth in the statements that have appeared in the press that any differences exist or have arisen in the matter of nomination of candidates for the Bombay Council and the Legislative Assembly between the Responsive Co-operation Party and the Indian National Party.

The Indian National Party has not yet officially made any selection of candidates. A sub-committee has been appointed to act as the Selection Board and to co-operate with a similar body to be appointed by the Responsivists, in terms of the resolution adopted by the Responsive Co-operation Party for the purpose of co-ordinate action with the Nationalists.

It is stated by prominent members of the Indian National Party that there is every prospect of joint action by the Responsivists and the Nationalists considering the similarity of aims and objects of the two parties. Free Press.

HIGH COURT

MURDER OF A GIRL-WIFE.

ANGRY HUSBAND'S REVENGE AGAINST FATHER-IN-LAW.

The appeal preferred by one Subhanya Mahipat, aged 30, against the sentence of death passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Nasik on the charge of murder came up for hearing before Justices Fawcett and Madgaonkar at the High Court on Thursday.

The accused was married to the deceased Soni, a girl aged 14 about a year ago. She had gone to live with him for a few days at his village on two occasions. In January last, the accused brought her to her parents' house, in the village of Kalwadi, and after staying there about a week asked his father-in-law Kisson to allow her to return with him to his village. The latter asked him to wait for some days till he could make arrangements to give her presents of clothes and ornaments. Being thus put off by his father-in-law from time to time on various pretexts, the accused got enraged. On 24th January last at about 8 a.m. in the morning, he went to the verandah of the house where his wife was sitting playing with a child. The accused took up a heavy stone which was lying near by, and also sat by her side. Then suddenly in a fit of passion he seized his wife by the neck, and laying her prostrate on the ground smashed her head. The poor girl died instantly on the spot.

NO PROVOCATION.

In the committal proceedings, the accused had made a confession saying that he had killed his wife because his father-in-law would not send her with him. In the Sessions Court, however, he denied the charge, and stated that he had not committed the murder, since he had received no provocation from the girl herself. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the girl-wife, being naturally under the influence of her parents, must have refused to accompany him, and that was obviously the motive for the offence. He accordingly convicted him of murder, and sentenced him to be hanged.

Their Lordships, dismissing the appeal, held that the refusal of the girl, which might be presumed though denied by the accused, was not a sufficient provocation to extenuate the offence.

DIVORCE FOR ADULTERY.

An application was made, before Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court on Thursday, by Mr. Pursottam, Advocate on behalf of Mrs. Elsie Merlyn Haslam, residing at Adelphi Chambers, Clare Road, Byculla, praying that a prior decree passed by the Court against her husband Edward Samuel Haslam, a Government Telegraphist granting her dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery and ill-treatment should be made absolute.

It was also directed by the original decree passed by Sir Amberson Martin that the respondent was to hand over his six children to the petitioner, his wife and that he should pay her Rs. 170 per month as alimony.

MAINTENANCE AND ALIMONY.

It was submitted on behalf of the respondent, by his Counsel Mr. D. B. Binning, that the amount of maintenance and alimony fixed by the decree was exorbitant, in view of the fact that his salary was only Rs. 250 per month. The petitioner was a practising midwife and was keeping a boarding-house at Adelphi Chambers. The maintenance amount should be one-fifth of the joint incomes of the husband and the wife, according to justice and equity.

His Lordship passed an order, making the decree for dissolution of marriage absolute, and fixing the alimony at Rs. 150 per mensem which the respondent should pay before the 5th of every month to the Barnes High School at Deolali where the children are being educated. The respondent was also ordered to pay the costs of the application.

MR. HORNIMAN AND INDIAN ART.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The statement in your report of Mr. Faizee Rahamin's lecture, that Mr. Horniman "confessed that in the light of the lecture he was compelled to remodel and readjust his own views about Indian art," is not correct. What I said was that in the light of Mr. Faizee Rahamin's lecture I had to readjust my views regarding the recent controversy between Mr. Faizee Rahamin and other protagonists of Indian art.

My own views on Indian art, which I do not profess to be based on any profound study or to be more worthy of attention than any body else's, are and always have been, in the main, those stated by Mr. Faizee Rahamin in his lecture.

They were expressed on this occasion because comment on the lecture was part of my duties as chairman. The omission of your report to mention the fact that I was asked to preside may naturally lead to the impression that I was guilty of a gratuitous and presumptuous intervention. Yours, etc.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

Sea View, Worli Point
June 9.

PROTEST AGAINST GONDAL REPRESSION.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

A view of the crowded meeting of the subjects of Kathiawar States residing in Bombay, held on Wednesday night to protest against the present repressive policy of the Gondal Durbar.

ALIPORE MURDER.

CASE RESUMED

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The hearing of the Alipore Jail murder trial, was resumed to-day before the special Tribunal at Alipore. Six of the accused, who are still undefended, renewed their application for postponement for seven days. The President of the Tribunal said he could not postpone the case and would proceed slowly so that the undefended accused might arrange for their defence. The accused who were under hand-cuffs in the dock, were at the prayer of one of the defence pleaders, relieved of the same.

After a short formal examination of Planmaker by Mr. N. M. Bannerjee, Public Prosecutor the warder was called in and examined. Witness stated that on the day of the murder he was on duty from 12 noon till day. The accused in the dock were living in the Bomb yard, of which he was the warder. Anant Kumar Chakravarty and Dhruv Chatterji approached him and asked for the key of the door. Witness replied that he had no key with him. At this Rakhal kicked him on the hip and witness fell down. Sudhansi came up and snatched off the key from his pocket. The first three held him down. Witness blew his whistle twice when Anantashari Mitter came and placed his feet on his chest while Hariharan Chandra held the door open.

Proceeding witness said he fell down almost unconscious. Later, the four Babus, who had held him released him. Devi Prasad taking away his baton. Witness was dumb-founded and when the jailor and the Jamadar came round he related the whole story to the Jailor. This concluded the evidence of the warder.

EUROPEAN PRISONERS' EVIDENCE.

Three more witnesses, two of whom were European prisoners at the Alipore Central Jail narrated how the deceased Superintendent met his death. F. Halfhide, a prisoner in the Alipore Jail said that on the day of the occurrence he was standing on the balcony of his verandah on the first floor when he saw a gentleman in white passing along the passage. He also saw three men attacking him. Witness identified the accused Anantashari, Promode and Deviprasad as the persons who assaulted the gentleman. Subsequently, the jailor came in and shifted the gentleman in white. Witness said that he made a statement to a European officer on next morning.

Campbell Rogers, another prisoner said that when the deceased came to the door of the bomb yard in front of him his attention was drawn to a scuffle where four men rushed out and simultaneously struck the deceased with what appeared to witness to be an iron bar which was exhibited and witness identified. Witness showed to blow the whistle and there was a general alarm. On the alarm bell being rung all returned to their cells.

F. Lavery, in charge of the state prison the day of the occurrence said that he noticed 3 men looking at the Raj Bahadur from the bomb yard. Sudhanshu, the accused was one of them. About a minute afterwards the alarm bell was sounded and locking up his prisoners, witness went out, and saw the body of the deceased Superintendent lying in a drain. Witness saw the jailor coming in.

After some formal evidence was recorded the hearing was adjourned. Free Press.

MORE PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Two more cases arising out of newspaper prosecutions in Calcutta came up before the criminal bench of the Calcutta High Court to-day. In the first case, an application was made on behalf of the editor and the printer of the "Hansa Samaj" who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 153-A Indian Penal Code and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each. The Court declined to interfere with the orders.

In the case of the "Forward" after the appeal was admitted, an application was made to exempt the editor from signing the security bond, pending the hearing of the appeal. The Court refused to grant the prayer. A. P.

BURNT TO ASHES.

BIGGEST SOUTH INDIAN TEMPLE ABLAZE.

MADRAS, June 10.

The biggest temple in Southern India belonging to the Saivite shrine of Tiruvallur in Tanjore District was burnt to ashes yesterday.

Two cows perished in the flames, but no lives were lost. The image of Sri Theogaraya was rescued from the flames at great risk by the devotees. Free Press.

WELCOME BACK.

"DNYAN PRAKASH" & "SERVANT OF INDIA" TO REAPPEAR.

POONA, June 10.

The Servants of India Society has decided to resume publication of its papers the "Dnyan Prakash" and the "Servant of India" which will make their first appearance after the recent fire on the 12th June. A. P.

BAN ON WOMEN.

DR. PARANJPE'S RESOLUTION FOR REMOVAL.

POONA, June 10.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, M.L.C. has given notice of a resolution which he intends to move in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council proposing to remove the ban on women becoming members of the Local Council. A. P.

CRIMINALS BEWARE.

AN INDIAN'S DETECTING INVENTIONS

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Raj Bahadur H. C. Bose, Superintendent, Finger Print Bureau, has just perfected a system by which identity of a criminal could be established by a single digit impression. So long it was possible to trace cases in which impression of 10 digits were available.

He has also invented a telegraphic code by a single digit system, which will be of great help to the police and detectives of crimes. If a criminal is arrested at a distant place and the impression of the fingers is taken, the idea of the impression could be reduced to a code according to this system and the whole thing could be communicated by telegram to the Calcutta Finger Print Bureau, where there is a very large collection of finger prints of criminals. The merit of the Raj Bahadur's discovery, it will be interesting to note, is being recognised by the police experts in Germany. Free Press.

GOVT. GRANTS TO LIBRARIES.

MADRAS, June 10.

A provision of Rs. 1,70,000 has been made by the Government of Madras for grants to local bodies for the maintenance of public libraries. A. P.

LORD READING IN THE LORDS

LONDON, June 9.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Reading was introduced, and took oath on his elevation to the Marquissate. Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death of Sir William Corry is announced. Reuter's Special.

A London message says that an inquest on the body of Mr. Cheney, a verdict of suicide, while of unsound mind, was given. Evidence showed that Mr. Cheney stabbed himself with a curio knife. Lord Strenson is dead.

INDIAN MILLS AND JAPANESE COMPETITION.

(Continued from page 6.)

with a few members who are good businessmen or technical experts. The Agent is in all. Formal meetings of Directors are held where the agenda includes only the transfer of shares and sanctioning Agent's wants—wants which require Directors' sanction by law or by memorandum and articles of Association which latter are framed by the Agents themselves to suit their notions. Directors know nothing about the actual financial position of the company until the crash comes.

In Bombay the system of running a separate office far removed from the mills is highly objectionable. The Agent attends the office and cares very little to go to the mills. Very often the Agent is a man of many activities and, therefore, he has to be excused if he does not attend the office even. When he does attend the office, what does he do there? Postal matters looked through, reports of work done in the mills glanced over, a few haphazard "sodas" sanctioned or done by him, various "pédias" phoned up for "futures" and off he goes to clubs, races, entertainments and the like. The management of the mill is left to a highly-paid man often stranger to the line, not seldom uneducated and sometimes "corrupt."

The system in Ahmedabad and other towns is different. There the Agent attends the mill in the morning and goes through various departments and interferes with the technical management which is often resented. In the afternoon he goes to the office which is situated within the mill compound. Most of the work there is supervised by him personally so that an Ahmedabad mill-owner knows more about his mill than a Bombay one. But in both the cities they are equally infected with the speculation bacilli which is the chief cause of ruin to many of them and their mills. In Bombay, all work being left to Managers, the practices of some of these personages are corrupt, but in Ahmedabad, besides the Managers—some of the Agents themselves indulge in such practices. They do not speculate on their own account, but they do so for the mills and we can find any number of these Agents who speculate to gain for themselves and lose for the mills.

As a rule speculation means an ultimate loss as history proves it. To what heading in the debit account of the mills these losses are entered? And who pay for that? Surely this is an item of expenditure also.

Writing on speculation, I should like to say that the time has arrived when a stop should be made. Why should we dance to the tunes played by Liverpool and New York? They are Western tunes and do not suit us. Why do they play these tunes? Remember they are snake charmers. All speculations—shares, cotton, wool, exchange, mill stores, etc., must be checked by legislation. Let these commodities be pure business things. It has gone so far that from a share value it is difficult to know the exact position of a factory or bank. It is a problem for people with some little hard-earned money to find out a safe place of investment. Many a middle class man is ruined, temptations being thrown in his way. Moralists in Bombay kick up a row and ask the Corporation and the Government to remove the brothels lining on big public roads. They do not like the scenes created there at night. Do they think the scenes created on public roads in broad-day light at Sufia Gali, Sheikh Memon Street, Share Bazaar, Cotton Bazaar and other places are pure? There is nothing to choose between prostitution and speculation.

(To be continued.)

Elections to the Madras Council will take place in November.

The President, Ramkrishna Mission, accompanied by two other Swamis arrived at Ootacamund on 9th June. A local centre for Ramkrishna mission has been formed, and an Ashram is being constructed. A. P.

GROG SHOPS IN CITY.

EXCISE POLICY CONDEMNED.

DON'T FORCE THEM ON UNWILLING PUBLIC.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, on Thursday, Mr. N. R. Nanekar's letter, complaining that great difficulty was being experienced in E Ward in finding out the house numbers, was considered. Even in cities like Poona, he wrote, number plates could be seen prominently on houses.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the numbering should be done not only in E Ward, but in the whole city, as a great deal of difficulty was experienced by people in finding out houses. Two years ago, the Corporation had asked the Commissioner to fix number plates on all houses in the city, and he wanted to know whether the Commissioner had done anything in the matter, and if not why not.

NUMBERING OF HOUSES.

The Commissioner said the work of numbering houses was completed in A, B, C, and D Wards and was in progress in E Ward. When that Ward was completed he hoped to take the other Wards in the city. The motion was adopted.

THRUSTING GROG SHOPS ON PEOPLE.

Mr. M. S. Nanjina and other residents of Byculla had written complaining that in spite of their protests the Excise Collector had granted a license for a country liquor and toddy shop in their locality, near the Byculla Railway Station. They said that a new shop was unnecessary as there were four liquor shops already in that locality.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved that the letter be forwarded to the members of the Corporation on the Excise Advisory Committee representing E Ward.

MR. PAI'S PROTEST.

Mr. A. K. Pai strongly protested against the action of Government in forcing these shops on an unwilling public.

Mr. K. F. Nariman thought as no object would be served in forwarding the letter to the members of the Advisory Committee, the Corporation should inform the Collector that the liquor shops should not be opened in that particular locality. If, however, the Collector refused to listen to their request, then their representatives on the Advisory Committee should be asked to resign their seats, and Mr. Nariman moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim said the Corporation had already appointed a Committee to represent to Government that it was necessary to widen the powers of the Advisory Committee and they had already expressed the opinion that if it were not done their representatives on the Committee should resign their seats. He was not, therefore, in favour of Mr. Nariman's amendment.

Dr. Mistry, replying, said if the Corporation preferred it, he would accept the amendment of Mr. Nariman.

The amendment was adopted.

On the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas the following proposition was adopted:— "That the attention of the Schools Committee be invited to the letter under the signature of Mr. R. P. Mahatre published in the 'Indian Daily Mail' of the 25th May, 1926, under the heading 'Location of Municipal Schools' and they be requested to report to the Corporation why the Ferguson Road Boys' School is proposed to be removed to a place in close vicinity of a liquor shop in spite of the protests of the public against the Committee's proposed action."

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will arrive in Calcutta on the morning of June 12 and put up with Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta. She will attend the meeting of the B.P.C.C. to be held on June 13.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swaraj Party is expected to arrive in Calcutta on June 13 and is likely to attend the B.P.C.C. meeting.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President, All-India Congress Committee, will arrive in Calcutta on 12th June, the day previous to the B. P. C. C. meeting. Pandit Motilal Nehru is also expected there on Sunday June 13th.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lawrence dined with the Hon. Members at the Turf Club House Poona on Wednesday.

EDUCATION.

WANTED--SCHOOLS OF SWARAJ.

(BY M. M. GIDYANI.)

I venture to address the following few lines to Ministers of Education in the hope that they will receive their thoughtful consideration.

This is a new era in Indian Education. For the first time Education has been made a Transferred Subject and its portfolio entrusted to an Indian Minister. This is as it should be for as the proverb says "It is only the wearer who knows where the shoe pinches," and who will care for India's Education more than a son of the soil? The Indian Ministers have taken their task in a spirit worthy of them. A few years of their regime they have succeeded in making Primary Education Free and Compulsory, and transferring its control to the local authorities, a measure for which the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale laboured so hard, but alas so unsuccessfully. But there are considerations, besides the passing of the Act of Education, which demand consideration. We have made Primary Education compulsory but have we made preparations for its being administered efficiently and to the good of the country?

It seems to me that the New Acts will demand from us that adequate provision should be made for the following:—

- (a) Securing the very best men for the purposes of administration.
- (b) A new type of teacher.
- (c) New and more training Colleges for Primary teachers and those of a better type.
- (d) Encouragement of Montessori, Froebel and Dugrich.
- (e) Adequate salaries to Primary Teachers.
- (f) And securing of a more psychological atmosphere and environment for the school child.
- (g) Preparation of suitable text-books.

In other countries, the importance of child-life is coming to be recognised. The individuality of the child is respected and he is thought of in terms of a self-autonomous go who should be encouraged to grow in the line of his capabilities. School instruction should be freed from forced repetition and luring by note should give place to study which will be sought for its own sake.

The children are encouraged to think, feel, admire, and act for themselves, and care is taken to foster the qualities of self-reliance, initiative, and enterprise in them. They are trained for Leadership. In India we still train our children for clerkship, for serfdom. If the new Acts are to mean anything, our angle of vision must change, and our Indian Schools of To-day should be "Schools of Swaraj," and not manufacturing for low paid Government servants. It will not do if we get Home Rule by a vote of the British Parliament or by our agitation. For in either case, we shall need men who will carry on the Swaraj Government. Where are the men? You may be and perhaps are builders of To-day, but where are the Leaders of To-morrow? It is these Leaders, who will take charge of our departments who will be our Swaraj Governors, Ministers, Secretaries, Ambassadors and Consuls.

that we want. Is our educational system that obtain a guarantee of this future? If not, is it not time that we began our task of improvement and bringing it into line with the political progress of the country?

I may be pardoned for speaking frankly, but I can find no other word, (at least none, which will describe our educational system at present, more adequately) for our system of instruction than that it is John Faber Pencil System. It standardises our children. It makes them all one like the other. It makes them all like John Faber Pencils—same size, same price, same quantity, same stamp "Made in Bavaria." The mark of the Department of Public Instruction is on this. As an European Instructor of Schools in the Punjab remarks in the official report "The dull forming of the system is such that go to my school, you find the same subject thought on the same day, in the same manner with the same mispronunciation, and the same wrong emphasis." It is excusable to think that children are not Pencils, John Faber or mother, nor are they goats and sheep. They are egos with a distinct individuality of their own, which it is not only duty but our highest privilege to foster and to encourage that they may grow to their fullest perfection and give by their best to the country. This is the task of Education and that is the task before us. Are we prepared to give to our children the chance which they deserve and which their brethren in other countries enjoy? Are we prepared to think of them in terms of future Leaders and so give them the requisite training for Leadership? Are we prepared to think of our schools as Schools of Swaraj?

BRAHMACHARYA ASHRAMA VINDHYANTAVI.

AN EXPERIMENT IN NATIONAL EDUCATION

Mr. Shiva Satya Narain Lall, Pleader, Gadgarwara, writes as follows:—

Full many a gem of purest ray serene;
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear.
Full many a flower is born to blush
unseen;

And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Gadgarwara is a small town, with a population of about nine thousand souls, situated on the beautiful banks of the river Shaker, whose water touches the steps of many a temple on it, and a decent small ghat enhances its beauty. A prosperous grain business is the chief source of its wealth. It owns about fifteen temples, two decent mosques, and one comprehensive public library building, all built from public charity. It has a glorious record of men of wealth and culture, some of whom have held prominent positions in the gift of Government. Two real Sadhus afford the spiritual protection to the people and the Ashrama which I intend to introduce to the general public is the latest spiritual and educational addition to the place.

The author of this Ashrama is a Madras gentleman named Krishna Swami. He is practically a Sanyasi, knowing about six to seven different languages of India and also the English Language thoroughly well. His chief aim in life has been to

introduce a system of education in the country suitable to the national needs and circumstances and with this end in view he appears to have studied the various theories on education somewhat intensively. Evidently he does not see eye to eye with what we call the official system of education hitherto prevailing in the country. Religion and morality are the two watch-words with him and guide all his public activities. A casual visitor to Gadgarwara can easily differentiate him from the rest of the population from his Madras features, simple, convenient and coarse dress of Khadi without the least tinge of fashion in it. He even likes to remain bare-footed. The real man in him, however, is the refined model of love, sacrifice, devotion, truth and culture.

The Ashrama buildings at present consist of two huts of bamboo walls without any plinth, imperfectly tiled and roofed. A huge "Peepal" tree provides the natural shade for most of the Ashrama activities. In these huts with insufficient accommodation the Swami lives with the inmates of his Ashrama consisting of seventeen boys and thirteen girls, who would otherwise have been homeless and breadless. I have purposely avoided the use of the word orphan for these children as the Swami takes it as a personal offence to call them as such and to quote his own words "such expression is insulting to humanity and to God." The fact, however, remains that though now they are not, but before they were taken under his protection, most of them did belong to the Narasingpur Ansthal.

THE CURRICULUM.

The curriculum of the cultural education drawn up for the Ashramites, both boys and girls, reading together, includes knowledge of Hindi literature, Sanskrit, Arithmetic and other subjects; lessons on religion and morality and recitation of Vedic hymns and prayers. The vocational education at present includes sewing, knitting, spinning and printing. He wants to introduce other arts also, for instance steel and iron work, agriculture, dairies and farming; but on account of limited finances he has not been able to realise his aim. That he has successfully trained students of the Ashrama in the art of printing is evident from the fact that a fortnightly Hindi Journal named "Satya" edited by him is published and printed mostly with the help of the inmates of the Ashrama.

Of late many serious thinkers have condemned the policy of education adopted in English schools in India, but few have proposed a substitute and taken a practical lead in this direction, but here is a practical example which shows how education can both be cheap, real and effective.

I now briefly describe the needs of the Ashrama.

- (1) Honest and educated Sanyasis to come and co-operate with Mr. Krishna Swami to work in the Ashrama, but they should know that they will have to live on bare necessities of life.
- (2) Charitable gifts of money and materials for the improvement of the Ashramites and food and clothing for the Ashramites.
- (3) Hindu children of any caste whatever who are otherwise homeless and breadless.

In this very connection we want managers of all other Orphanages in India to take a leaf from the history of this Ashrama and to work them on Mr. Krishna Swami's lines. If they cannot,

because they cannot avail of the services of so many Krishna Swamis, then I would propose them to transfer the inmates of their orphanages to this Ashrama and help Mr. Krishna Swami financially, as they do at their own places. The Ashrama is distinctly visible from the train on the railway bridge and therefore request all casual travellers between Jabalpur and Itarsi to have a glance at it, and if possible break their journey at Gadgarwara and make a visit to the place.

OASES OF CULTURE NEGLECTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your leader on "Oases of Culture" you have justly said, among many other things, that the item of National Education came under the fire of the most hostile and prejudiced criticism and that the students who joined the national educational institutions were prepared to sacrifice (they have actually sacrificed) a future full of material possibilities in order to serve the Motherland as the future missionaries of political freedom. In view of these facts, this item should, always, have received the most careful and constant attention at the hands of our so-called political leaders. But what do we find at present? The state of these poor students is the most miserable one. On account of some of our leaders, who were most vehement in calling out these poor creatures from the educational factories controlled by an alien bureaucracy, as they often said, and to join the national institution, desiring to enter the Councils and thereby creating a split among the national workers, the whole movement had to be slackened or left alone to take care of itself. This had a very bad effect on the people, who thought that the question of Council entry alone was worth trying and the whole movement of N.C.O. was merely a bluff. As a consequence of this, many of the National schools ceased to receive that support and respect, which they had in the beginning and some of them ceased to exist. The students of national schools which had to be closed had to go like beggars to the Government or aided schools for admission, where they were looked upon as offenders and were admitted to one or two standards lower than those they were in the national schools. Those, that had completed their study, also found themselves humiliated, as when they sought services their employers would not regard them worth as much as those that had the degrees of the Government Universities. Who can describe the disappointment and affliction of these poor fellows? Perhaps, some people will say that they had not gone to the national schools for securing jobs. To such people I humbly say that, nearly all the students of India are going to the educational institutions for the sake of qualifying themselves for a career, whatever they may say to hide this fact, and such were even those, that had gone to the national schools.

Others like you will say that, they have a large field of action in the organisation of the villages. But what Institute is there at present, that will guide them and make provision for their and their families' maintenance? So long as our leaders' attention is solely fixed upon the questions of Council entry and the securing of Ministries and such jobs, neither the oases of culture nor the missionaries produced by them will be able to receive any real support from the masses. In order to make the national education popular the leaders must create a feeling in the mind of our busi-

nessmen and masses to look upon these national students with at least the same sympathy as they show in case of those possessing Government University degrees or qualifications. In conclusion I request our leaders to spare some of their precious time bestowed on Councils and ministries, for this subject. I have not written this to slight the reputations of any leader or leaders, but have done so to bring to their notice the present situation, which was once foremost in the mind of everyone of them.—Yours, etc.

B. P. DAVE.

Andheri May 7.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The School Leaving Examination Board of the Bombay University has just issued a Manual of Regulations to which the Schools recognized by the University will have to conform:—

The Board can, according to the new rules, ask the schools to maintain such records as may be found necessary. Taking benefit of this power, it has now laid down that such recognized schools will maintain, in a prescribed form, a record of the progress of each student during the last two years of high school course, i.e., in Standard VI and Standard VII. A progress record, somewhat resembling the service book or service roll of Government employees, will thus be available in the case of each student and, presumably, this record will accompany the leaving certificate of each student that may change his school.

This kind of record is no doubt very desirable, but its utility can be greatly enhanced by including in it a periodical statement of the students' health progress also. It may not be quite easy or advisable for the School Leaving Examination Board just yet to prescribe a physical culture test as a part of the examination course, but it can at least insist upon the school maintaining a health progress record in the case of each student under their care.

Accurate information as regards bodily measurements, weight, lifting capacity, high and long jump capacity, and more specially, "eye sight and lungs," can be easily collected and record along with the termly progress record of studies. The value of the record can be still further enhanced by embracing within it statements showing the kind of games played by the student, the number of days when the student attended to those games, and similar information directly connected with the physical development of the children.

Of course, so far as the examination of eyesight and lungs is concerned, proper medical examination once a term must be insisted upon and entries in these respects must be required over the signature of duly qualified medical practitioners.

Surely, our School Leaving Examination Board which has amongst its members such progressive men as Principal Shah, Dr. Naik and Dr. Ranina can give this

matter a careful attention, and thus the necessary instructions to the schools to give effect to the same from the new school term which begins this week.—Yours, etc.

M.

EDUCATION FOR SOUTH INDIANS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. K. K. Iyer's letter in these columns this morning calling attention to the need of school somewhere near Dadar for Madras children, I believe the School Committee of the Municipality will be glad to start such a school immediately provided the attendance of at least one-sixth of the five or six hundred Madras children who, Mr. Iyer says, are wasting their time by wandering here and there is ensured. About a couple of years back the question of a Madras school was taken up, and, if I am not wrong, it was unofficially agreed by the municipal authorities concerned, who were informally consulted, that there was no objection to starting such a school provided a reasonable number of students could be got together to take advantage of it. As it was found on enquiry that not even 50 students were available then, the idea had to be dropped. I am sure that workers like Messrs. R. Krishna Iyer and K. A. Subramaniam of Dadar and Mr. M. A. Anantha Krishna Iyer of Parol who were then interesting themselves in the matter will again do so now if a sufficient number of students are forthcoming.—Yours, etc.

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

Bombay, June 4.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is pleasant to note that the Muslims of this city are once again awaking to a sense of their duty in the matter of female education. Thanks to the lead given by the Atiya Begum Sahiba, some signs of activity are clearly manifest.

If only Atiya Begum Sahiba and other progressive leaders like her succeed in securing the support of some of the younger Muslims, their work would be considerably facilitated. I would, therefore, humbly suggest that she should issue an appeal to young Muslims to come forward to help her. The educated young Muslims fully know the importance of training their sisters, and they are also free from prejudices, which have such an appeal for some of our older leaders. I have had, and still have means of ascertaining the opinion of local educated Muslim youth and I can safely say that an overwhelming majority among them, who are opposed to the discredited Purdah system and other conservative customs and practices, and untrammelled by a preconceived prejudices, therefore, will only be too glad to push on the cause of the education of their sisters.—Yours, etc.

"A YOUNG MUSLIM."

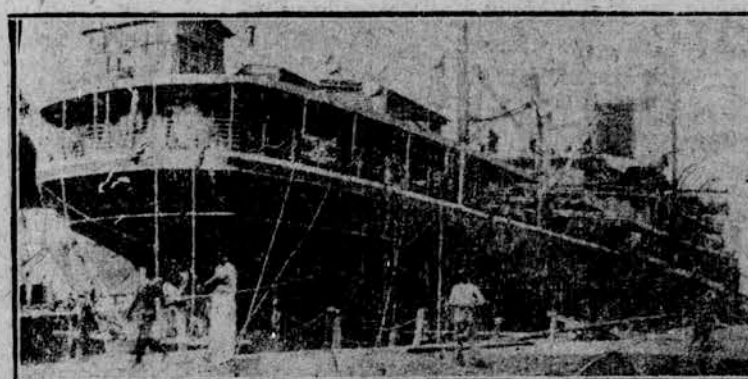
"VITA" TRAGEDY CASE.



MR. KHERAJ DEVJI,
The complainant in the s.s. "Vita" tragedy case which is being heard in the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay.



MR. W. E. GRANT,
Captain of the s.s. "Vita" accused in the case.



THE S.S. "VITA,"
The B. I. S. N. Co.'s boat.



MR. RAM LAL MOTIRAM,
One of the prosecution witnesses.



MR. KESHAVJI DAMJI HIRJI,
Another witness for the prosecution.

DNYAN PRAKASH RECONSTRUCTION FUND.

POONA, June 9.

In forwarding Sir Henry Lawrence's contribution of Rs. 300 towards the Dnyan Prakash Reconstruction Fund the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay writes to Mr. Devadhar, vice-President, Servants of India Society, as follows:—"I am desired by His Excellency Sir Henry Lawrence to inform you that he has learnt with much regret of the destruction by fire of the Dnyan Prakash Press and other premises of the Servants of India Society in Poona. The temporary cessation of publication of this paper which has been such a prominent organ of Moderate opinion in this Presidency is a great loss to the public and His Excellency hopes that your appeal for funds for the reconstruction of the premises will receive generous support."

Among the latest contributors to the fund are Mr. Venkatarama Sastri Advocate, General Madras, Rs. 1,000 and Sir Appasahib Patwardhan, Chief Justice, Sir Moropant Joshi and Miss Vithabal Samant each Rs. 500. Mr. J. A. Madan I.C.S. Rs. 200 and Prof. D. K. B. Rs. 100.

S. 'VITA' TRAGEDY FUND! AN APPEAL.

With reference to the S.S. "Vita" tragedy at Mandvi, Messrs. L. R. Tairsee and Jivraj G. Nenssey, president and secretary, respectively, of the S.S. "Vita" Tragedy Committee, Bombay, appeal as follows to all Cutchies:—

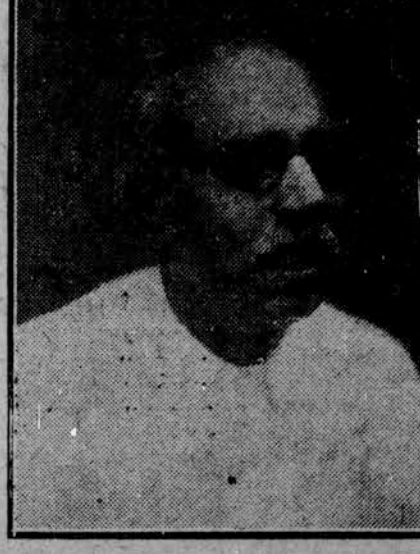
At a public meeting of the Cutchies at Danabunder on 24.5.26, it was decided to open a fund, this has been done and you are requested to send in your quota, however small, to the Hon. Secretary, the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 51-53, Bobra Bazar Street, Fort. We want your quota and want more your association and sympathy and we know we have but to bring this fund to your attention for you to contribute.



MR. J. B. PATEL, BAR-AT-LAW,
The Prosecution counsel.



MR. B. B. KAMPANI,
Pleader for the complainant.



MR. L. R. TAIRSEE,
President of the s.s. "Vita" Tragedy Committee.



MR. NENSEY.

Contains twice as much muscle
building material as rice



**Quaker
Oats**

DON'T

DON'T apply hot iron to any Water Proof.

DON'T hang Water Proof near a steam radiator.

DON'T fold coat up when wet.

AVOID oil or grease.

DON'T imagine that Dampness on the inside of the coat after using, proves that it leaks; it is generally moisture condensed. Excessive perspiration.

DON'T buy a Water Proof unless you visit our Show Rooms.

DON'T believe the tales of Hawkers and petty Dealers.

REMEMBER

That whole country has admitted that, we are the Leading Merchants of Water Proofs in India.

TO PROVE that a coat is Water Proof, spread it over a pail, pour sufficient water to cover the part to be tried, and if it does not soak through, the garment is water proof.

K. C. MARROTT

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"SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—will you please find space for the accompanying letter, which is sent to the "Times of India" for publication? As the meeting of the Senate comes off on the evening of the 12th inst. may I hope that it will appear by that time?—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

**BOMBAY SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS.**

UNWARRANTED CRITICISM

To The Editor of "The Times of India".
Sir,—In yesterday's issue of the "Times" there appears on the editorial page a long unsigned article on "The School of Economics—A Bombay University Problem". It contains (1) a veiled and unwarranted attack on Prof. K. T. Shah, Professor of Economics of the said school; (2) a reflection on the Syndicate for its method of work; (3) and a grand motherly advice to the members of the Senate that is to meet on the 12th inst. Effusions such as these can emanate from an ignorant or from an interested party and scanning the letter one finds the hand of the former and the voice of the latter! Now what is Prof. Shah's guilt please!

(1) Is Prof. Shah incompetent, inefficient or inexperienced? No, his worst critics dare not say so.

(2) Is the Professor given to drinking and dancing during business hours? No, not even in his free hours.

(3) Is the Professor wasting his time in gossiping and sporting? No, he is said to be so studious that he attends his rooms even on Sundays, Holidays and also during the vacation.

(4) Is the Professor unpopular in the student world? No, his lectures are invariably interesting and draw large number of listeners.

(5) And Sir, who are seriously complaining about the work of the Professor? And to whom please? And what is the definite complaint please?

(6) Is it a guilt to be busy doing multifarious literary, journalistic pamphleteering political and other non-academic work? Are Professors in England treated as slaves of the University? they doing to? Are they debarred from writing articles, and books and delivering speeches? Indian Professors to be dominated in this fashion?

(7) In one breath your article raises the question whether it is worth while for the University to spend Rs. 50,000/- per year for the training of nine students! In another breath the article finds fault with the Professor for doing research work and placing it before the public in shape of books and lectures! Is this consistent? Is this honourable? I say an emphatic no.

With due deference, I assert, that in matters of Finance and Economics Prof. K. T. Shah has few equals in India. His works have received the encomiums even of his Western critics. He is a genius. He is an idol of students. He is an asset of the Bombay University. He is the pride of Gujarat. If he was born in a free country he would have been a Finance Minister or Chancellor of the Exchequer. But under a foreign rule, such sinister attempts are made to dislodge him from his professorial chair! Is this not adding insult to injury? Is this not humiliating to the intelligentsia of this city? Certainly it is.

As regards the attitude of the Syndicate all the innuendoes and effusions in the said article are most unfair and do no credit to the writer or to the publisher. The grand-motherly advice given to the senate that meets on the 12th inst. is really offensive and uncalled for, because the Fellows do know their business very well; and they can well understand why so much ado is made against an eminent and patriotic professor in the question of economy and discipline when larks have been sunk in Research Institutes elsewhere without hardly any tangible result and with the "Times of India" belauding their work! Truth shall triumph at last.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Slight rain during week in parts of Thar Parkar, Newabshah, Larkhapa, Kanara, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, and Kolhapur. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking was adequate except in parts of Surat, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Baroda. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Thar Parkar, Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Khandesh and Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 54
Gujarat	25 to 55
Konkan	31 to 30
Deccan	31 to 52
Karnatak	22 to 35

PERSONS ON BELIEF.

There were 341 persons on gratuitous relief in the Sangamner Taluka of the Ahmednagar District on the last day of the week ending 29th May 1926.



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Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

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Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles,
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ADVANCE GURKHAS.

LEAGUE'S ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, June 8.

The second anniversary of the Gurkha League was celebrated at Dehra Dun on Sunday, the 6th June under the presidency of Prince Bahadur Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur of Nepal. The hall was fully packed with delegates from different parts of India long before the appointed hour. Bands of young Gurkha volunteers had come in from all parts of Dehra Dun District to look after the arrangements.

The number of Gurkha delegates and visitors, some of whom had come from distant places to take part in the proceedings was over 2,000 including ladies for whom all box accommodation had been reserved. The proceedings commenced at 11-30 a.m. with a prayer, after which Pandit Nityanand Upadhyaya recited a very solemn prayer from the Vedas. The General Secretary, Subedar Sherbahadur Khatri, then read messages of sympathy and wholehearted support received from members of the Gurkha community. These included a very touching message from His Highness the Maharajah Marshal of Nepal, from General Prince Sir Badreshumshere Jung Rana Bahadur of the Nepalese army, a courteous letter from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President in his address deeply deplored the fact that except in the army the Gurkhas were lagging so far behind in other spheres of human activities and to this unfortunate state of affairs he attributed all the present backwardness and troubles suffered by the Gurkhas. He laid very great emphasis on education and unity. Without education, he said, there could be no progress, no trade, no commerce, and consequently no material prosperity in the world. The President hoped that Gurkhas would give up all those evil systems and customs which were retarding the growth and advancement of this heroic and unsophisticated race. The presidential appeal was heard by the audience with solemn silence and loud applause when it ended.

RESOLUTIONS.

After a few more speeches, resolutions were passed on the following subjects: (1) Starting a technical and industrial institute, (2) starting a press and a weekly paper in the Gorkhali language, (3) establishing a Gurkha Central Co-operative Bank and (4) temperance.

The proceedings terminated after the collection of funds for the League, the appeal wherefore met with an unprecedented response. Gurkhas all over India are invited to send in their names and addresses for registration in the League Headquarters. Those requiring Gurkhas for employment and Gurkhas seeking employment should communicate at once with the Secretary, Information Bureau, Headquarters, Gurkha League, Dehra Dun.

"NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN"

The inquest touching the death of Sitaram Bhaskar Gokhale who died on the operation table of the King Edward Memorial Hospital on Tuesday, was resumed on Thursday morning.

Dr. R. P. Mehta stated that the deceased was admitted in the Hospital on the 24th April. He was suffering from some pain in his jaws. An operation was found necessary, but as the deceased's health was not such as to allow an operation he was kept in the Hospital as an indoor patient for seven weeks. On Monday, he was found fit to stand the pains of an operation. Hence was injected on Tuesday morning, and at 10 p.m. was taken to the operation theatre. As he was being operated upon, he suddenly ceased breathing. The doctor was soon informed and he stopped the operation at once. Efforts were made to effect artificial respiration, but they failed, and the man was found to be dead.

GREAT CARE TAKEN.

Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, said that as a result of his examination he had found that great care was taken before and after the operation.

The jury recorded a verdict of death due to a shock of operation. The jury further remarked that the doctors in charge of the operation had taken the necessary precautions and they had also tried their best for artificial restoration.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Bank has this day (June 10) reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to 4 per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

WONDERFUL NEW LAXATIVE CURES CONSTIPATION

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Chemists are now selling Little Laxative Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxative Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.



Let Saturday be "Laxative Day" and so keep well. BOMBAY STOCKISTS:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co. Juma Masjid.

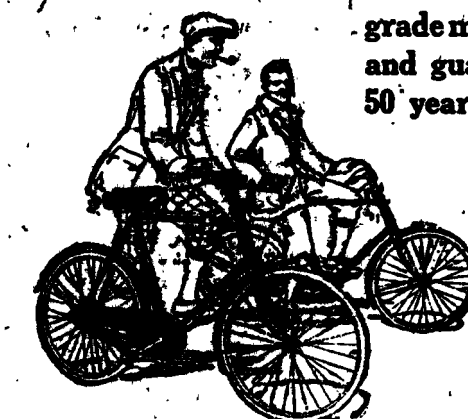
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SINDH LETTER

UNPOPULARITY OF BENCH
MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, (Sindh), June 6.

The unpopularity of the Bench Magistrate system was strikingly evident in the discussion held lately at the ordinary general meeting of the Hyderabad Municipality when the indiscriminate way of nomination by the Government of these magistrates came in for a good deal of criticism.

The cause of discussion arose from the motion of certain councillors, recommending to the House, to abstain from prosecuting delinquents, transgressing municipal law, pending a suitable arrangement by Government for dealing justice to the prosecuted. This was urged on the ground, that ordinarily the Bench Magistrates, before whom the municipal cases were tried, did not bring in a judicious mind to bear in the conduct of the case during trial and their subsequent judgments.

During the course of discussion an instance was cited of a case heard in a Bench Magistrates' Court, which dragged on from hearing to hearing for something like two years and a half, without the Bench Magistrates coming to any conclusion. The Chief Officer of the Municipality gave his considered personal opinion that Bench Magistrates were not desirable.

So much aversion was felt for this system of dealing justice that the House desired to have a stipendiary magistrate to deal with municipal cases at the cost of the Corporation; but the depressed financial status of the Municipality restrained the House from making a demand for a stipendiary magistrate. Ultimately, it was resolved to request the Government to appoint a Special Honorary Magistrate, who should neither be a Municipal Councillor nor a Municipal servant, for conducting municipal prosecutions.

DEMAND FOR WOMAN FRANCHISE.

Mr. Alim T. Gidvani, municipal councillor (Swarajist) of Karachi Municipality, has sent to that Corporation a Resolution for recommending to Government, to extend the electoral franchise to all residents of Karachi, who are over the age of twenty-one, whether male or female, to vote in municipal elections.

SETTING UP BY THE EARS.

Of all the Municipalities of India, the Hyderabad Corporation holds the palm for wilful negligence of public safety and comfort. For the first time an attempt is being made to teach a lesson to this Corporation. Mr. R. T. Advani has served a notice on this Municipality through his pleaders, to compensate him by paying damages of Rs. 200, within one month of receipt of notice for serious injuries received by him while walking along the footpath where he got entangled in an iron fencing negligently thrown over the footpath, which made him fall down.

POLICE ZULUM.

Quite an indignant sensation was created lately in the Court of the City Magistrate of Karachi, where two very respectable youths were dragged in, handcuffed, for having been found out travelling without tickets. The accused stated in Court that owing to short time, they after intimating to the ticket-inspector got into the train without tickets. On being arrested they offered to pay for the tickets and penalty but the offer was not accepted by the police. They then offered bail which also was spurned. The Magistrate at once ordered their handcuffs to be taken off. The youths contemplate taking legal action against the police sub-inspector.

PROGRESS IN GIRLS' EDUCATION.

In the matriculation University results declared by the Bombay University, ten girls from Hyderabad have been declared successful. Some three years back the education of girls in this province did not go further than the elementary standard. Now every year finds Amil girls from Hyderabad sitting for the Matriculation examination. A good number of Amil girls are competing for University degrees. Some have joined Women's Medical College at Delhi. The unique feature this year is, that a Mahomedan girl of a very respectable family appeared from Hyderabad and has been successful in the Matric examination.

DEATH OF MOTHER OF SETH
H. HAROON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 10.

The death of Hajiani Hanifabai, mother of Seth Hajiabduallah Haroon, M.L.C. took place last night at the age of 85. Several public institutions were closed for the day. The deceased was a philanthropic lady, and under her inspiration and guidance her son Seth Hajiabduallah Haroon proved himself a spirited Muslim leader whose charities extend not only to useful public institutions in India but even beyond the seas.



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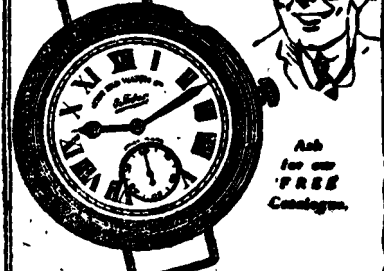
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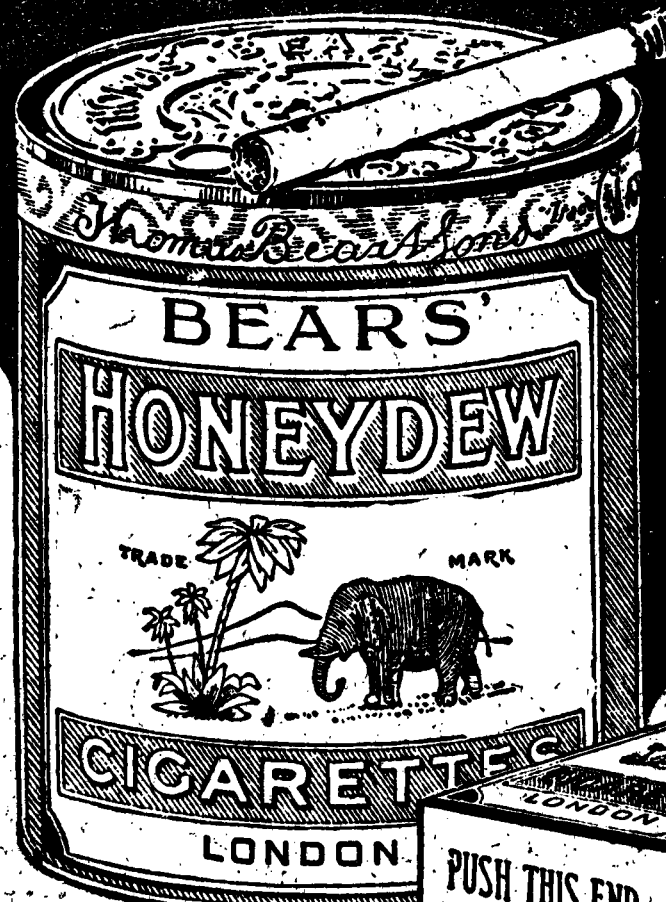
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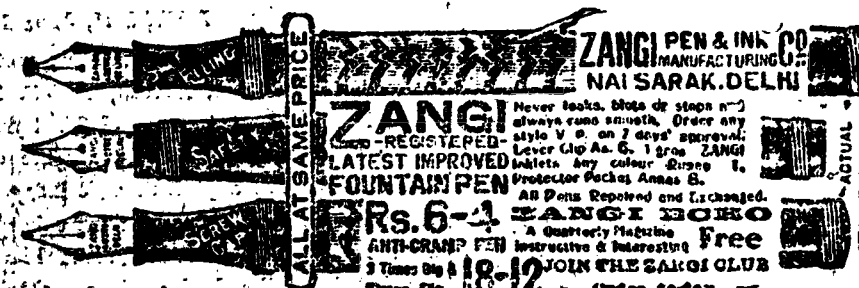
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